ATLAS OF THE RARE VASCULAR PLANTS OF ONTARIO

ATLAS DES PLANTES VASCULAIRES RARES DE L'ONTARIO

Part / Partie
2

Edited by

Publié sous la direction de

George W. Argus

&

David J. White

Botany Division
National Museum of Natural Sciences
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0M8

Division de la botanique
Musée national des sciences naturelles
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0M8

1983

91-01912/

In Appreciation

David White resigned from his position with the National Museum of Natural Sciences at the end of August. He remained on the job until the manuscript of Part 2 of the Atlas was essentially ready to go to press and then left to be free to pursue his other many and varied interests. During the past six years David has been a keystone in the Museum's work on the rare plants of Canada. He was actively involved in the conception and organization of the Rare and Endangered Plants Project and devoted much care and effort to it. He co-authored lists of the rare plants of Alberta, Ontario, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia, and he played an important advisory and editorial role in all of the other work of the Project. He has been a major contributor to, and co-editor of, the present Atlas. The success of the Project so far has, in very large measure, been due to his efforts. We will all miss him as a colleague and as a friend, but we understand his desire to do other things and we wish him well.

Hommage

David White a résigné ses fonctions au Musée national des sciences naturelles à la fin d'août. Il est demeuré à son poste jusqu'à ce que le manuscrit de la deuxième partie de l'Atlas soit essentiellement prêt à être mis sous presse, puis il a quitté le musée pour avoir le loisir de s'adonner aux autres occupations, nombreuses et variées, qui l'intéressent. Au cours des six dernières années, David a été l'un des piliers des travaux que le Musée a consacrés aux plantes rares du Canada. Il a participé activement à la conception et à l'organisation du répertoire des plantes rares et menacées d'extinction, auquel il a consacré des efforts considérables. Il a contribué à l'établissement des listes des plantes rares de l'Alberta, de l'Ontario, du Manitoba et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et il a joué un rôle important de conseiller et de rédacteur à propos de tous les autres aspects de la réalisation du projet. Il a fait un apport considérable au présent Atlas, tant pour ce qui est de la matière que de la forme. Le succès qu'a connu jusqu'à présent le projet est attribuable dans une large mesure aux efforts qu'il a déployés. Il nous manquera à tous comme collègue et comme ami, mais nous comprenons son désir de se livrer à d'autres occupations et nous lui souhaitons tout le succès possible.

1983

Table of Contents

Adiantaceae
Aspleniaceae
Asteraceae
Clusiaceae
Gentianaceae
Isoetaceae
Melastomataceae
Ophioglossaceae
Ranunculaceae
Xyridaceae
Addendum to References Cited.
Addendum to Appendix I
— Herbaria Consulted
Replacement for Appendix II
— Status Sources
Replacement for Appendix III
— Contributors

The second part of the Atlas of the Rare Vascular Plants of Ontario includes treatments of ten families as well as addenda to References Cited and Appendix I, and replacements for two other appendices.

For the most effective use of the Atlas the family pages should be integrated with the family pages in Part 1 in either alphabetical or in taxonomic order. The two addenda should be placed following References Cited and Appendix I in Part 1, respectively, and the new Appendices II and III should be substituted for those in Part 1.

Copies of Part 1 are still available by writing to:

Rare and Endangered Plants Project
Botany Division
National Museum of Natural Sciences
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M8

Table des matières

Adiantaceae
Aspleniaceae
Asteraceae
Clusiaceae
Gentianaceae
Isoetaceae
Melastomataceae
Ophioglossaceae
Ranunculaceae
Xyridaceae
Addendum à Ouvrages cités
Addendum à Annexe I
— Herbiers consultés
Text substitué à l'Annexe II
— Sources de la situation
Text substitué à l'Annexe III
— Collaborateurs

La deuxième partie de l'Atlas des plantes vasculaires rares de l'Ontario comporte l'étude de neuf familles ainsi que des additions aux ouvrages cités et à l'Annexe I et des textes substitués à deux autres annexes.

Pour faciliter la consultation de l'Atlas, les pages consacrées aux familles doivent être intégrées à la section des familles de la première partie, soit dans l'ordre alphabétique, soit dans l'ordre taxonomique. Les deux additions doivent figurer respectivement à la suite des ouvrages cités et de l'Annexe I de la première partie, et les nouvelles Annexes II et III doivent être substituées à celles de la première partie.

On peut encore obtenir des exemplaires de la première partie en écrivant à:

Programme des plantes rares et menacées d'extinction
Division de la botanique
Musée national des sciences naturelles
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0M8

Addendum

References Cited / Ouvrages cités

Bouchard, A., D. Barabé, M. Dumais, & S. Hay. 1983. The rare vascular plants of Quebec / Les plantes vasculaires rares du Québec. Syllogeus. In press / sous presse.

Broome, C., J. Reveal, A. Tucker, & N. Dill. 1979. Rare and endangered vascular plant species in Maryland. United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Newton Corner, Massachusetts. 64 pp.

California. 1980. List of designated endangered or rare plants. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento. 5 pp.

Collins, J.L., H.R. DeSelem, A.M. Evans, R. Kral, & B.E. Wofford. 1978. The rare vascular plants of Tennessee. Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science 53:128-133.

Core, E.L. *s.d.* Rare and endangered plant species in West Virginia. West Virginia Department of Agriculture, Charleston. s.p.

Crockett, J.J., E.C. Snook, & R.J. Tyrl. 1975. Herbaceous plants. Pages 37-44, *in* Rare and endangered vertebrates and plants of Oklahoma. Rare and Endangered Species of Oklahoma Committee and United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Stillwater.

Cronquist, A. 1980. Vascular flora of the southeastern United States. Volume I. Asteraceae. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 261 pp.

Crow, G.E. 1982. New England's rare, threatened, and endangered plants. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 129 pp.

Deam, C.C. 1940. Flora of Indiana. Burford Printing Co., Indianapolis. 1236 pp.

Ebinger, J.E., ed. 1981. Illinois endangered and threatened plant species. Pages 72-186 *in* M.L. Bowles, ed. Endangered and threatened vertebrate animals and vascular plants of Illinois. Illinois Department of Conservation.

Fernald, M.L. 1925. Persistence of plants in unglaciated North America. Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences 15:239-342.

Fernald, M.L. 1935. Critical plants of the upper Great Lakes region of Ontario and Michigan. Rhodora 37:197-262.

Hinds, H. 1983. The rare vascular plants of New Brunswick / Les plantes vasculaires rares du Nouveau-Brunswick. Syllogeus. In press / sous presse.

Johnston, M.C. 1974. Rare and endangered plants native to Texas. Rare Plant Study Center. University of Texas, Austin. 12 pp.

Kearney, T.H., & R.H. Peebles. 1960. Arizona flora. University of California Press, Berkeley. 1085 pp.

Lakela, O. 1965. A flora of northeastern Minnesota. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. 541 pp.

Lloyd, J.V., & C.G. Lloyd. 1931. Drugs and medicines of North America. Part II. Bulletin of the Lloyd Library of Botany, Pharmacy, and Materica Medica 30:1-299.

Maycock, P.F., A.A. Reznicek, & D. Gregory. 1978. Flora of Point Pelee National Park, Essex County, southern Ontario. Report to Parks Canada, Ontario Region, Cornwall. 149 pp.

Meusel, H., E. Jager, & E. Weinert. 1965. Vergleichende Chorologie der zentraleuropäischen Flora. Karten. Jena. *s.p.*

Michigan. 1981. Endangered and threatened species. Michigan Department of Natural Resources. Fisheries and Wildlife Division, East Lansing. 14 pp. Unpublished / inédit.

Missouri. 1974. Rare and endangered species of Missouri. Missouri Department of Conservation, Jefferson City. *s.p.*

Mitchell, R.S., & C.J. Sheviak. 1981. Rare plants of New York State. New York State Museum. Bulletin No. 445. 96 pp.

Mohlenbrock, R.H., & D.M. Ladd. 1978. Distribution of Illinois vascular plants. Southern Illinois University Press. Carbondale. 282 pp.

Morley, T. 1972. Rare or endangered plants of Minnesota with the counties in which they have been found. Botany Department, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. 13 pp. Unpublished / inédit.

Mozingo, H.N., & M. Williams. 1980. Threatened and endangered plants of Nevada. United States Department of the Interior, Reno. 268 pp.

North Dakota. 1972. Rare and endangered plant and animal species. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Bismark. 12 pp. Unpublished / inédit.

Ohio. 1982. Rare species of native Ohio wild plants. Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, Columbus. 20 pp. Unpublished / inédit.

Petrik-Ott, A.J. 1979. The pteridophytes of Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and North Dakota, U.S.A. Nova Hedwigia. Supplement 61. 332 pp.

Porsild, A.E. 1966. Contributions to the flora of southwestern Yukon Territory. National Museums of Canada. Bulletin 216. 77 pp.

Powell, R.W. 1974. Inventory of rare and endangered vascular plants of California. Special Publication No. 1. California Native Plant Society, Berkeley. 56 pp.

Radford, A., H. Ahles, & C.R. Bell. 1968. Manual of the vascular plants of the Carolinas. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 1183 pp.

Read, R.H. 1976. Endangered and threatened vascular plants in Wisconsin. Technical Bulletin No. 92. Scientific Areas Preservation Council. Department of Natural Resources, Madison. 58 pp.

Riley, J.L., & S.M. McKay. 1980. The vegetation and phytogeography of coastal southwestern James Bay. Royal Ontario Museum, Life Sciences Contributions No. 124. 81 pp.

Rousseau, C. 1974. Géographie floristique du Québec-Labrador. Travaux et documents de Centre d'études nordiques. 7. 798 p.

Seymour, F.C. 1969. The flora of New England. C.E. Tuttle Co., Rutland, Vermont. 612 pp.

Sheehan, M., & R. Schuller. 1981. An illustrated guide to the endangered, threatened and sensitive vascular plants of Washington. Washington Natural Heritage Program, Olympia. 328 pp.

Smola, N.E., & J.L. Teate. 1975. Trees, shrubs, vines and other woody plants. Pages 27-35 *in* Rare and endangered vertebrates and plants of Oklahoma. Rare and Endangered Species of Oklahoma Committee and United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Stillwater.

South Dakota 1975. Endangered plants of South Dakota. South Dakota Endangered Species Plant Committee. 2 pp. Unpublished / inédit.

Steyermark, J. 1963. Flora of Missouri. University of Iowa Press. Ames. 1728 pp.

Taylor, R.L. (Coordinating Editor) 1982. Preliminary list of the rare plants of British Columbia. The Botanical Garden, University of British Columbia. 55 pp. Unpublished / inédit.

Taylor, T.M.C. 1974. The figwort family (Scrophulariaceae) of British Columbia. British Columbia Provincial Museum. Handbook No. 33. 237 pp.

Thorne, R.F. 1953. Notes on rare Iowa plants. Iowa Academy of Science 60:260-274.

Thorne, R.F. 1956. Notes on rare Iowa plants II. Iowa Academy of Science 63: 214-227.

Tryon, R.M. 1980. Ferns of Minnesota. 2nd edition. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. 165 pp.

Tucker, A., N. Dill, C. Broome, C. Phillips, & M. Maciarello. 1979. Rare and endangered vascular plant species in Delaware. United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Newton Corners. 89 pp.

Weber, W.A. 1976. Rocky Mountain flora. Colorado Associated University Press, Boulder. 479 pp.

Welsh, S.L. 1978. Endangered and threatened plants of Utah: a reevaluation. The Great Basin Naturalist 38:1-18.

Welsh, S.L., N.D. Atwood, & J.L. Reveal. 1975. Endangered, threatened, extinct, and rare or restricted Utah vascular plants. The Great Basin Naturalist. 35:327-376.

Addendum

Appendix I / Annexe I

B. Herbaria from which selected specimens were seen.

B. Herbiers dont nous examiné un choix de spécimens.

*HLD	H. Loney Dickson, Edmonton, Alberta.
*MJS	Mirek J. Sharp, Kitchener.
MO	Missouri Botanical Garden, Saint Louis, Missouri.
MT	Institut botanique, Université de Montréal, Québec.
NY	New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York.
*QPP	Quetico Provincial Park, Atikokan.
*RPP	Rondeau Provincial Park, Morepeth.
SFS	Herbier Rolland-Germain, Sherbrooke, Quèbec.

1983

Appendix II / Annexe II

Status Sources

Sources used to prepare the section on the status of rare Ontario species outside of Ontario.

Sources de la situation

Sources des données relatives à la situation des espèces hors de l'Ontario.

Canada

Alberta (Argus & White 1978, Packer & Bradley 1981)
British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique (Taylor 1982)
Manitoba (White & Johnson 1980)
New Brunswick / Nouveau-Brunswick (Hinds 1983)
Newfoundland / Terre-Neuve (Argus & Scott 1976)
Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest (Cody 1979)
Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Ecosse (Maher *et al.* 1978)
Québec (Bouchard *et al.* 1983)
Saskatchewan (Maher *et al.* 1979)
Yukon (Douglas *et al.* 1981)

United States / Etats-Unis (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1980)
Alabama (Thomas 1976)
Alaska (Murray 1980)
Arizona (Kartesz & Kartesz 1977)
Arkansas (Kartesz & Kartesz 1977)
California / Californie (California 1980, Powell 1974)
Colorado (Weber & Johnston 1976)
Connecticut (Mehrhoff 1978)
Delaware (Tucker *et al.* 1979)
Florida / Floride (Ward 1979)
Georgia / Géorgie (McCollum 1976)
Idaho (Henderson *et al.* 1977, Kartesz & Kartesz 1977)
Illinois (Ebinger 1981)
Indiana (Bacone & Hedge 1980)
Iowa (Thorne 1953, 1956)
Kansas (McGregor 1977, Kartesz & Kartesz 1977)
Kentucky (Kartesz & Kartesz 1977)
Louisiana / Louisiane (Kartesz & Kartesz 1977)
Maine (Eastman 1978)
Maryland (Broome *et al.* 1979)
Massachusetts (Coddington & Field 1978)
Michigan (Good 1980, Michigan 1981, Wagner *et al.* 1977)
Minnesota (Morley 1972)
Mississippi (Kartesz & Kartesz 1977)
Missouri (Missouri 1974)
Montana (Kartesz & Kartesz 1977)
Nebraska (Kartesz & Kartesz 1977)
Nevada (Kartesz & Kartesz 1977, Mozingo & Williams 1980)
New England (Crow 1982)
New Hampshire (Storks & Crow 1978)
New Jersey (Snyder & Vivian 1981)
New Mexico (Kartesz & Kartesz 1977)
New York (Mitchell *et al.* 1980, Mitchell & Sheviak 1981)
North Carolina / Caroline du Nord (Hardin *et al.* 1977)
North Dakota / Dakota du Nord (North Dakota 1972)
Ohio (Ohio 1981, 1982, Stuckey & Roberts 1977)

Oklahoma (Crockett *et al.* 1975, Smola & Teate 1975, Zanoni *et al.* 1979)
Oregon / Orégon (Siddall *et al.* 1979)
Pennsylvania / Pennsylvanie (Wiegman 1979)
Rhode Island (Church & Champlin 1978)
South Caroline / Caroline du Sud (Rayner *et al.* 1979)
South Dakota / Dakota du Sud (South Dakota 1975, Kartesz & Kartesz 1977)
Tennessee (Collins *et al.* 1976, 1978)
Texas (Johnston 1974)
Utah (Welsh 1978, Welsh & Thorne 1979, Welsh *et al.* 1975)
Vermont (Countryman 1978)
Virginia / Virginie (Porter 1979)
Washington (Washington Department of Natural Resources 1980)
West Virginia / Virginie du Ouest (Core *s.d.*)
Wisconsin (Read 1976)
Wyoming (Clark & Dorn 1981)

Appendix III / Annexe III

Contributors / Collaborateurs

George W. Argus, National Museum of Natural Sciences / Musée national des sciences naturelles, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

Peter W. Ball, Department of Biology, Erindale Campus, University of Toronto, Mississauga, Ontario L5L 1C6

Bernard Boivin, Herbier Louis-Marie, Université Laval, Québec G1K 7P4

Donald M. Britton, Department of Botany and Genetics, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1

Judith M. Canne, Department of Botany and Genetics, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1

Paul M. Catling, Biosystematics Research Institute / Institut de recherches biosystématiques, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6

C.C. Chinnappa, Department of Biology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4

Jerry G. Chmielewski, Department of Biology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1

H. Loney Dickson, Canadian Wildlife Services, 1000, 9942 — 108 St., Edmonton, Alberta T5K 2J5

John M. Gillett, National Museum of Natural Sciences / Musée national des sciences naturelles, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

Catherine J. Keddy, 644 Chapel St., Ottawa, Ontario K1N 7Z9

Paul A. Keddy, Department of Biology, University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5

Laima Kott, Department of Crop Science, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1

Robert V. Maher, Box 186, Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia B0S 1M0

Kathleen M. Pryer, 1833 Riverside Dr., 507, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 0E8

Deborah L. Randall, 63 Queen St., 303, Guelph, Ontario N1E 4R9

Allan H. Reddoch, 548 Rivershore Cres., Ottawa, Ontario K1J 7Y7

Joyce M. Reddoch, 548 Rivershore Cres., Ottawa, Ontario K1J 7Y7

Anthony A. Reznicek, University of Michigan Herbarium, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

John L. Riley, Department of Botany, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario M5S 2C6

Gordon S. Ringius, Department of Biology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1

John C. Semple, Department of Biology, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1

Mirek J. Sharp, Department of Botany and Genetics, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1

B.M. Smith, Department of Biology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4

David J. White, National Museum of Natural Sciences / Musée national des sciences naturelles, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

R. Emerson Whiting, 73 Denison Rd. W., Weston, Ontario M9N 1C2

Rare Species of Adiantaceae / Espèces rares de Adiantaceae

Cryptogramma crispa ssp. *acrostichoides*
Pellaea atropurpurea

Excluded Species of Adiantaceae / Espèces de Adiantaceae exclues

L /E label error/erreur sur étiquette

L /E *Cheilanthes siliquosa* Maxon
Aspidotis densa (Brack.) Lellinger = *C. siliquosa*

Acknowledgements / Remerciements

We would like to particularly thank Donald M. Britton, University of Guelph, and Daniel F. Brunton, Ottawa, for critically reading the manuscript, bringing new records to our attention, and offering many helpful suggestions. We also thank A.A. Reznicek, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, W.J. Cody, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, J. Anzai, Ottawa, W.J. Crins, Erindale College, Mississauga, and S.J. Darbyshire, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, for their help.

Nous tenons à remercier en particulier Donald M. Britton, de l'université de Guelph, et Daniel F. Brunton, d'Ottawa, d'avoir révisé le manuscrit et porté de nouvelles données à notre attention, et de nous avoir communiqué de nombreuses suggestions utiles. Nous désirons remercier également de leur aide A.A. Reznicek de l'université du Michigan (Ann Arbor), W.J. Cody, d'Agriculture Canada (Ottawa), J. Anzai, d'Ottawa, W.J. Crins, d'Erindale College (Mississauga), et S.J. Darbyshire, d'Agriculture Canada (Ottawa).

Contributors / Collaborateurs

H. Loney Dickson, David J. White.

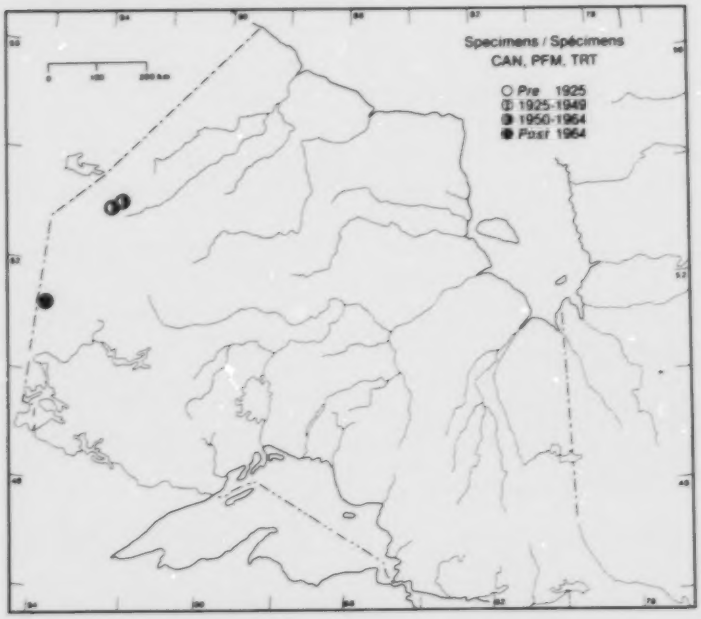
National Museum of Natural Sciences / Musée national des sciences naturelles

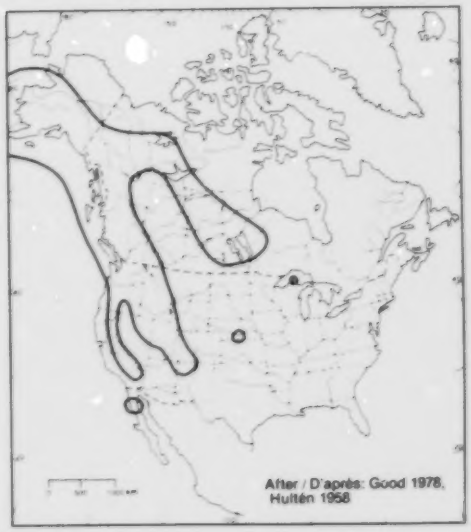
1983

ADIANTACEAE

***Cryptogramma crispa* (L.) R. Br. ex Hook.**
ssp. *acrostichoides* (R. Br.) Hultén

Mountain-parsley





HABITAT: Rock crevices, cliffs, and dry, open woods.

STATUS: Threatened in Michigan.

HABITAT: Fissures de rochers, falaises et bois xériques clairs.

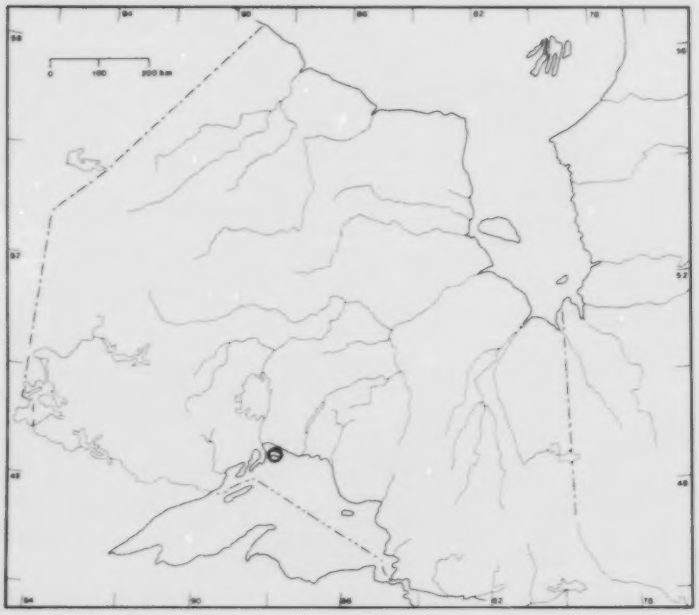
SITUATION: Menacée au Michigan.

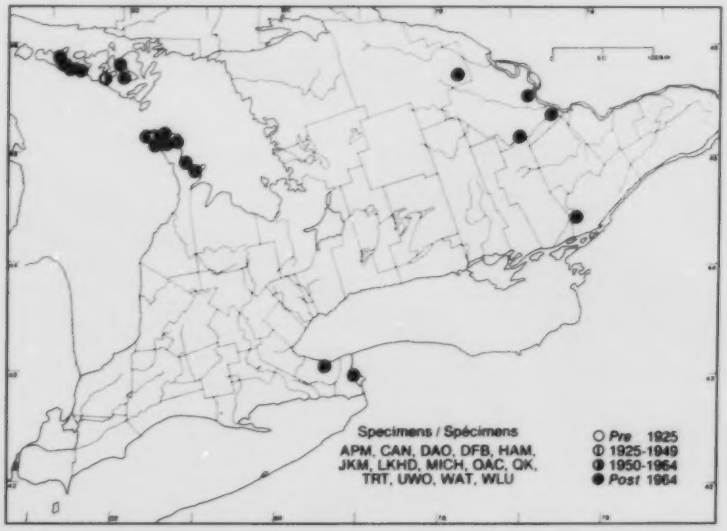
H.L. Dickson & D.J. White

1983

ADIANTACEAE

***Pellaea atropurpurea* (L.) Link** — Purple-stemmed cliffbrake





HABITAT: Crevices and earthen ledges on south-facing calcareous cliffs and rock slopes.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in Wisconsin; threatened in Michigan and South Carolina; rare in Colorado, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and West Virginia.

HABITAT: Fissures et corniches de terre sur les falaises de calcaire et les pentes rocheuses exposées au sud.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction au Wisconsin; menacée au Michigan et en Caroline du Sud; rare au Colorado, en Iowa, en Louisiane, au Massachusetts, au Minnesota, dans le Rhode Island, et en Virginie de l'Ouest.

NOTES: Although this species is widespread in Ontario, and relatively common on western Manitoulin Island and northern Bruce Peninsula, it is rare at most known localities.

REMARQUES: Bien que cette espèce soit répandue en Ontario et relativement commune dans l'ouest de l'île Manitoulin et dans le nord de la péninsule Bruce, elle demeure rare dans la plupart des zones connues.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Brunton, D.F., & J.D. Lafontaine. 1974. The distribution of *Pellaea* in Quebec and eastern Ontario. Naturaliste canadien 101:937-939.

Rigby, S.J., & D.M. Britton. 1970. The distribution of *Pellaea* in Canada. Canadian Field-Naturalist 84:137-144.

Tryon, A.F. 1957. A revision of the fern genus *Pellaea* section Pellaea. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 44:125-193.

Tryon, A.F. 1972. Spores, chromosomes and relations of the fern *Pellaea atropurpurea*. Rhodora 74: 220-242.

H.L. Dickson & D.J. White

1983

Rare Species of Aspleniaceae / Espèces rares de Aspleniaceae

Asplenium cryptolepis = A. ruta-muraria
A. ruta-muraria
Cystopteris montana
Dryopteris hexagonoptera = Phegopteris hexagonoptera
Gymnocarpium robertianum
Phegopteris hexagonoptera
Phyllitis japonica ssp. americana = P. scolopendrium var. americana
P. scolopendrium var. *americana*
Polystichum braunii ssp. *purshii*
Thelypteris hexagonoptera = Phegopteris hexagonoptera
Woodsia alpina
W. obtusa
W. scopulina

Excluded Species of Aspleniaceae / Espèces de Aspleniaceae exclues

M/I — misidentified / identification erronée, W/R — widespread or common / répandue.

W/R *Asplenium platyneuron* (L.) Oakes ex D.C. Eat.
W/R *A. viride* Huds.
W/R *Athyrium pycnocarpon* (Spreng.) Tid.
W/R *A. thelypteroides* (Michx.) Desv.
Crystopteris fragilis (L.) Bernh. var. *laurentiana* Weatherby = *C. laurentiana*
W/R *C. laurentiana* (Weatherby) Blasdell
Diplazium pycnocarpon (Spreng.) Broun = *A. pycnocarpon*
W/R *Dryopteris filix-mas* (L.) Schott
W/R *D. goldiana* (Hook.) Gray
W/R *Gymnocarpium jessoense* (Koidz.) Koidz. ssp. *parvulum* Sarvela
W/R *Polystichum lonchitis* (L.) Roth
M/I *Thelypteris simulata* (Davenport) Nieuwl. (*T. noveboracensis* (L.) Nieuwl.)
W/R *Woodsia glabella* R. Br.
W/R *W. oregana* D.C. Eat.
W/R *Woodwardia virginica* (L.) Sm.

Acknowledgements / Remerciements

We would like to particularly thank Donald M. Britton, University of Guelph, and Daniel F. Brunton, Ottawa, for critically reading the manuscript, bringing new records to our attention, and offering many helpful suggestions. We also thank A.A. Reznicek, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, W.J. Cody, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, J. Anzai, Ottawa, W.J. Crins, Erindale College, Mississauga and S.J. Darbyshire, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, for their help.

Nous tenons à remercier en particulier Donald M. Britton, de l'université de Guelph, et Daniel F. Brunton, d'Ottawa, d'avoir révisé le manuscrit et d'avoir porté de nouvelles données à notre attention, ainsi que de nous avoir communiqué de nombreuses suggestions utiles. Nous désirons également remercier de leur aide A.A. Reznicek, de l'université du Michigan (Ann Arbor), W.J. Cody, d'Agriculture Canada (Ottawa), J. Anzai, d'Ottawa, W.J. Crins, d'Erindale College (Mississauga) et S.J. Darbyshire, d'Agriculture Canada (Ottawa).

Contributors / Collaborateurs

H. Loney Dickson, Kathleen M. Pryer, David J. White.

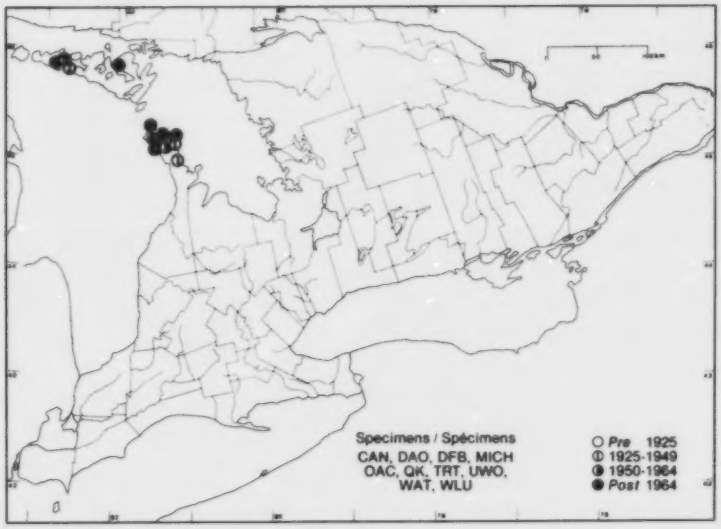
National Museum of Natural Sciences / Musée national des sciences naturelles

1983

ASPLENIACEAE

***Asplenium ruta-muraria* L.**
(*A. cryptolepis* Fern.)

Wall-rue
Asplénie des murailles



HABITAT: Cliffs and crevices in very dry limestone rock.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Probably extirpated in Illinois; endangered in Indiana and North Carolina; threatened in Alabama, Michigan, and Ohio; possibly threatened in Connecticut; rare in Maryland and Massachusetts.

HABITAT: Falaises et fissures des roches calcaires très secs.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Probablement déracinée en Illinois; menacée d'extinction en Indiana et en Caroline du Nord; menacée en Alabama, au Michigan et en Ohio; peut-être menacée au Connecticut; rare au Maryland et au Massachusetts.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Soper, J.H. 1955. *Asplenium cryptolepis* on Manitoulin Island. American Fern Journal 45: 97-104.

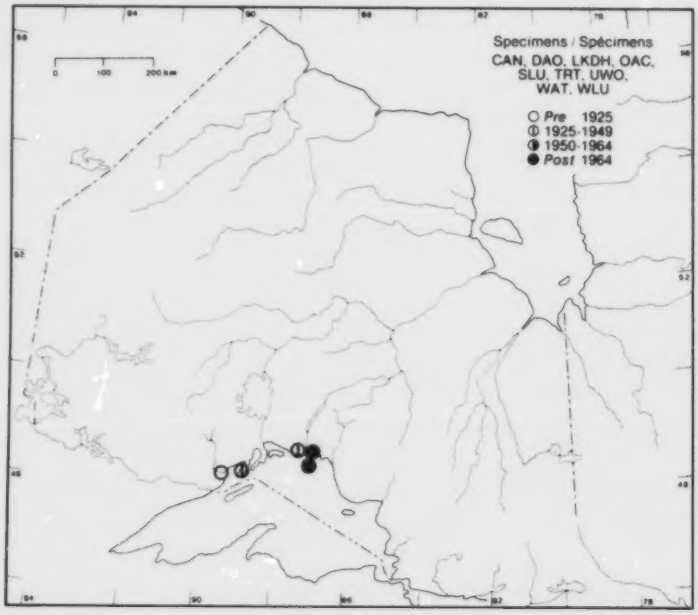
H.L. Dickson & D.J. White

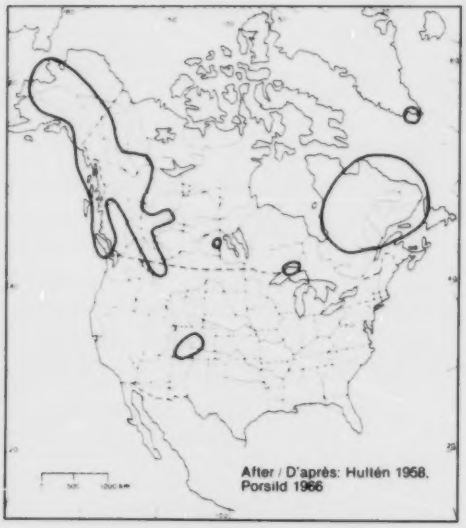
1983

ASPLENIACEAE

***Cystopteris montana* (Lam.) Bernh.**

Mountain bladder fern
Cystoptéride





HABITAT: Rich, moist calcareous soil in mixed and coniferous woods.

STATUS: Rare in British Columbia, Quebec, and Saskatchewan and endangered in Colorado.

HABITAT: Sol calcaire riche et humide des forêts mixtes et des forêts de conifères.

SITUATION: Rare en Colombie-Britannique, au Québec et en Saskatchewan et menacée d'extinction au Colorado.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Blasdell, R.F. 1963. A monographic study of the fern genus *Cystopteris*. Memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club 21:1-102.

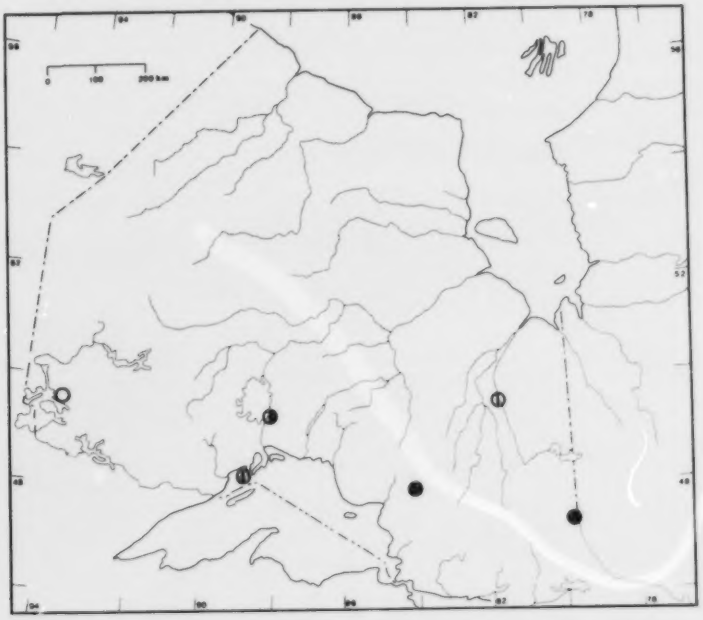
H.L. Dickson & D.J. White

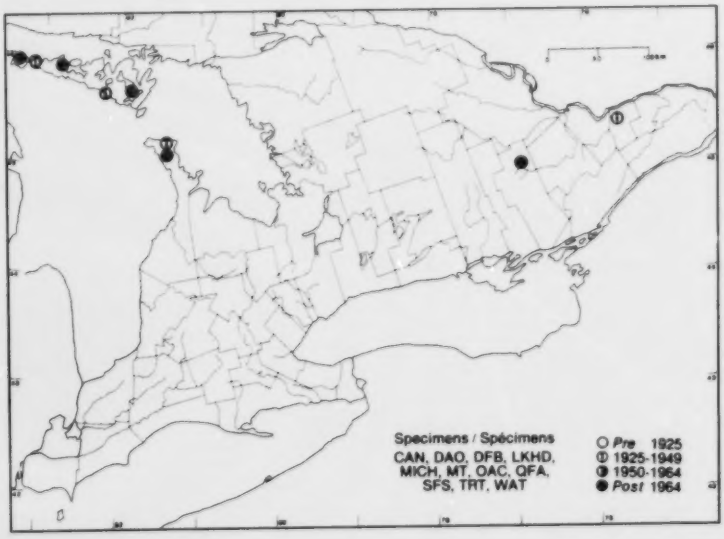
1983

ASPLENIACEAE

***Gymnocarpium robertianum* (Hoffm.) Newm.**

Limestone oak fern
Fougère de Robert





HABITAT: Ledges and slopes in calcareous rock. Occasionally in sphagnum mats in cedar swamps.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in Wisconsin; rare in Iowa and Pennsylvania. Also rare in Michigan and Minnesota (Pryer 1981).

HABITAT: Cornishes et pentes des rochers calcaires. Occasionnellement parmi les sphaignes des marécages de cèdres.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction au Wisconsin; rare en Iowa, en Pennsylvanie, au Michigan et au Minnesota (Pryer 1981).

NOTES: Formerly treated as *G. robertianum s. lat.*, which included *G. jessoense* (Koidz.) Koidz. ssp. *parvulum* Sarvela. The latter is widespread along the north shore of Lake Superior and extends westward to British Columbia and Alaska. *G. robertianum s. str.* does not extend westward beyond Ontario and Minnesota. Although it is widespread in Ontario, it is rare at all known localities.

REMARQUES: Anciennement désignée sous le nom de *G. robertianum s. lat.*, qui comprenait *G. jessoense* (Koidz.) Koidz. ssp. *parvulum* Sarvela. Cette dernière est répandue le long de la rive nord du lac Supérieur et dans l'Ouest, jusqu'en Colombie-Britannique et en Alaska. *G. robertianum s. str.* ne se retrouve pas à l'ouest de l'Ontario et du Minnesota. Bien qu'elle soit répandue en Ontario, elle demeure rare dans toutes les zones où elle pousse.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Pryer, K. 1981. Systematic studies in the genus *Gymnocarpium* Newm. in North America. M.Sc. Thesis. University of Guelph. 166 pp. Unpublished / inédit.

Sarvela, J. 1978. A synopsis of the fern genus *Gymnocarpium*. Annales Botanici Fennici 15:101-106.

Sarvela, J. 1980. *Gymnocarpium* hybrids from Canada and Alaska. Annales Botanici Fennici 17:292-295.

Sarvela, J., D.M. Britton, & K. Pryer. 1981. Studies on the *Gymnocarpium robertianum* complex in North America. Rhodora 83:421-431.

Wagner, W.H. 1966. New data on North American oak ferns, *Gymnocarpium*. Rhodora 68:121-138.

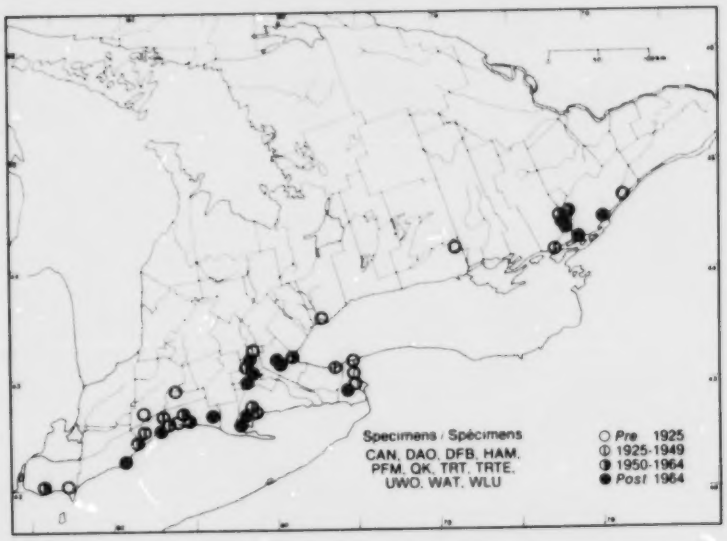
K.M. Pryer & D.J. White

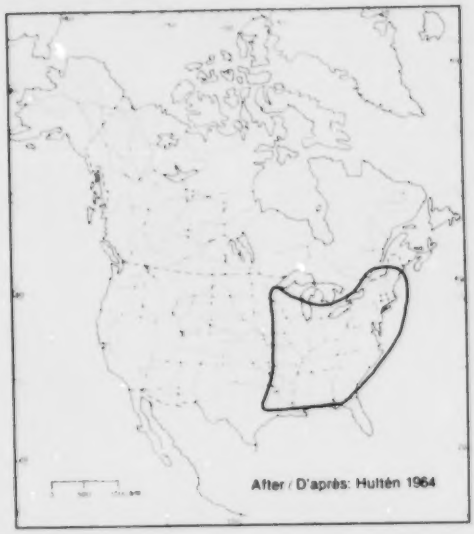
1983

ASPLENIACEAE

***Phegopteris hexagonoptera* (Michx.) Fée**
(*Thelypteris hexagonoptera* (Michx.) Weatherby,
Dryopteris hexagonoptera (Michx.) C. Chr.)

Broad beech fern
Fougère du hêtre





HABITAT: Rich, moist soil in mature deciduous woods.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Possibly extirpated in Kansas; endangered in Texas; threatened in Wisconsin; rare in Iowa and Minnesota.

NOTES: The decreasing area of deciduous woodland habitat in southern Ontario has contributed to the decline of this species in the province.

HABITAT: Sol riche et humide des bois de feuillus mûrs.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Peut-être déracinée du Kansas; menacée d'extinction au Texas; menacée au Wisconsin; rare en Iowa et au Minnesota.

REMARQUES: La régression des forêts de feuillus dans le sud de l'Ontario a contribué au déclin de cette espèce dans la province.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Mulligan, G.A., L. Cinq-Mars, & W.J. Cody. 1972. Natural interspecific hybridization between sexual and apogamous species of the beech fern genus *Phegopteris* Fée. Canadian Journal of Botany 50:1295-1300.

Vincent, G. 1981. *Phegopteris hexagonoptera*, espèce rare et menacée. Bulletin de la Société d'animation du Jardin et de l'Institut botaniques 6(2):2-24.

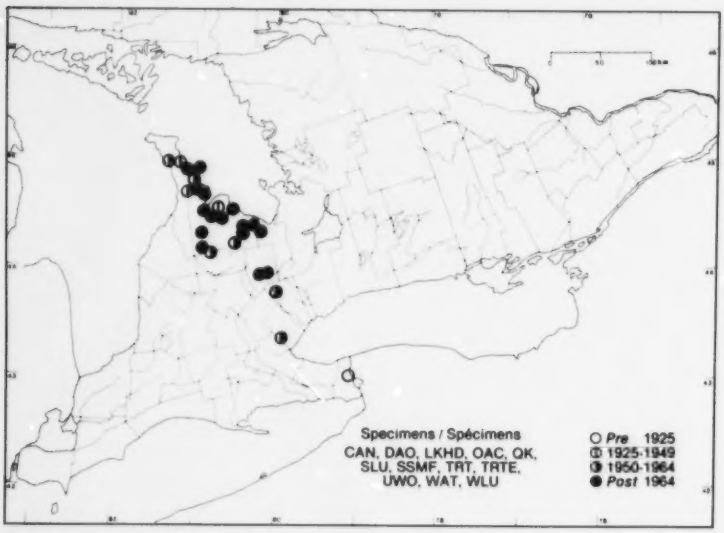
H.L. Dickson & D.J. White

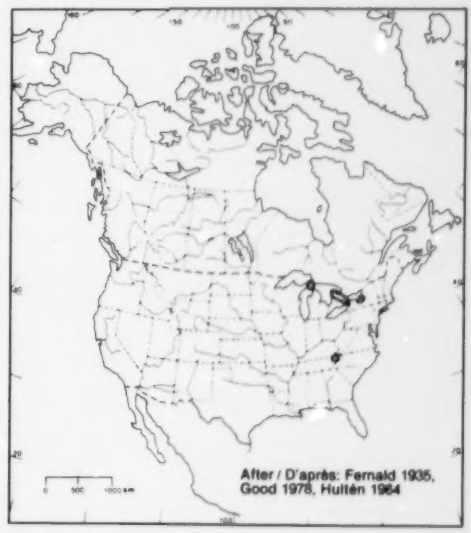
1983

ASPLENIACEAE

***Phyllitis scolopendrium* (L.) Newm. var. *americana* Fern.**
(*P. japonica* Kom. ssp. *americana* (Fern.) Löve & Löve)

Hart's-tongue fern
Langue de cerf





HABITAT: Restricted to calcareous rock on shaded talus slopes, mossy ravines, and moist rocky woods.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Under review as threatened or endangered in the United States. Endangered in Michigan, New York, and Tennessee.

NOTES: Relatively widespread in Grey County where it is sometimes locally common. While other species with a similar distribution in Ontario have not been included in the Atlas, this fern has been included because most of its world population occurs in the province. On a continental basis this is a very small area and all of the peripheral populations in the United States are at risk. The plants at Niagara Falls, which are probably extirpated, may have been planted there.

HABITAT: Restreint aux rochers calcaires sur les talus ombragés, le long des ravins moussus et dans les bois rocailleux humides.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. On étudie la possibilité de l'inscrire sur la liste des espèces menacées d'extinction ou menacées aux Etats-Unis. Menacée d'extinction au Michigan, dans l'Etat de New-York et au Tennessee.

REMARQUES: Assez répandue dans le comté de Grey où elle est peut-être commune. Alors que d'autres espèces présentant une répartition analogue en Ontario n'ont pas été traitées dans l'Atlas, cette fougère y figure du fait que la plus grande partie de la population mondiale de cette espèce est concentrée en Ontario. A l'échelle du continent, il s'agit d'une étendue très réduite et toutes les populations des régions américaines limitrophes sont menacées. Elle a probablement été déracinée de Niagara Falls où les spécimens trouvés avaient peut-être été plantés.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Faust, M.E. 1969. Conservation of the harts-tongue fern in North America. Biological Conservation 1:256-257.

Löve, A., & D. Löve. 1973. Cytotaxonomy of the boreal taxa of *Phyllitis*. Acta Botanica Academiae Scientarum Hungaricae 19:201-206.

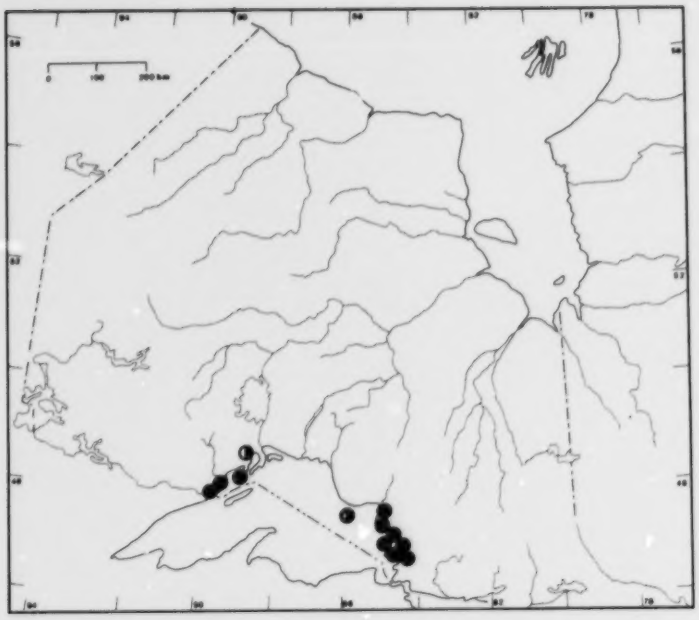
Soper, J.H. 1954. The hart's-tongue fern in Ontario. American Fern Journal 44:129-147.

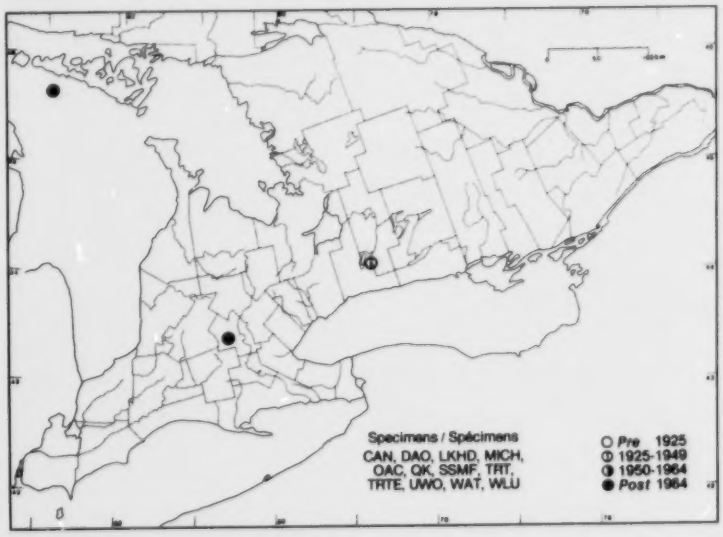
H.L. Dickson & D.J. White

1983

***Polystichum braunii* (Spenner) Fée**
ssp. *purshii* (Fern.) Calder & Taylor

Braun's holly fern, eastern holly fern
Polystic de Braun





HABITAT: Deciduous or mixed woods on talus slopes, rocky ravines, and stream beds.

STATUS: Endangered in Wisconsin and rare in Massachusetts.

HABITAT: Bois feuillus ou mixtes sur les talus, dans les ravins rocheux et les lits de cours d'eau.

SITUATION: Menacée d'extinction au Wisconsin et rare au Massachusetts.

REFERENCES/SOURCES

Kott, L. 1980. *Polystichum braunii* in Waterloo County. Ontario Field-Biologist 34:47-48

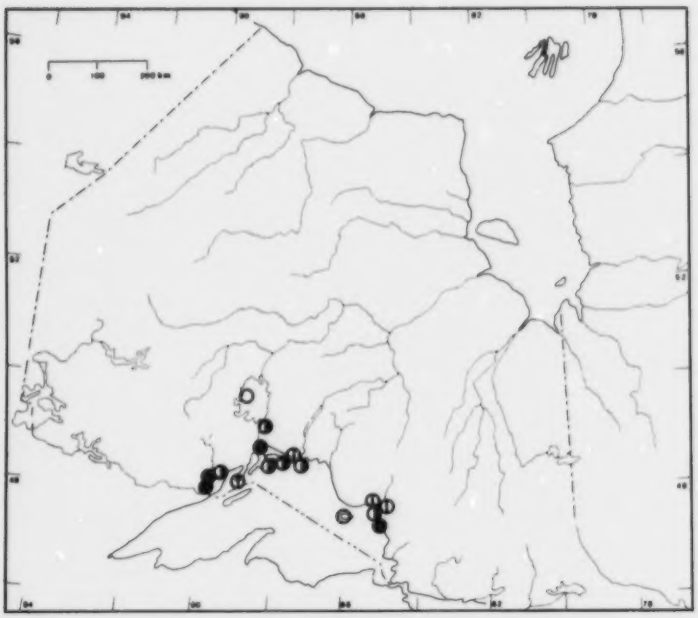
H.L. Dickson & D.J. White

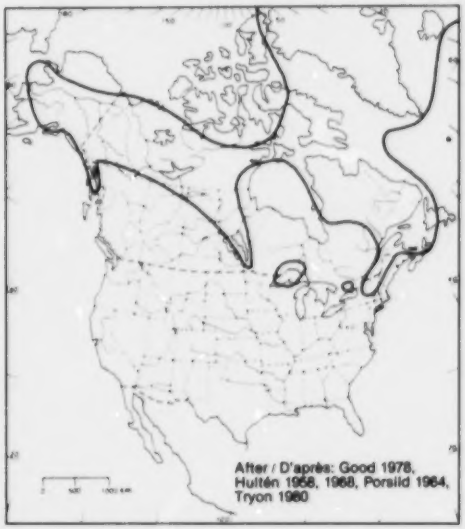
1983

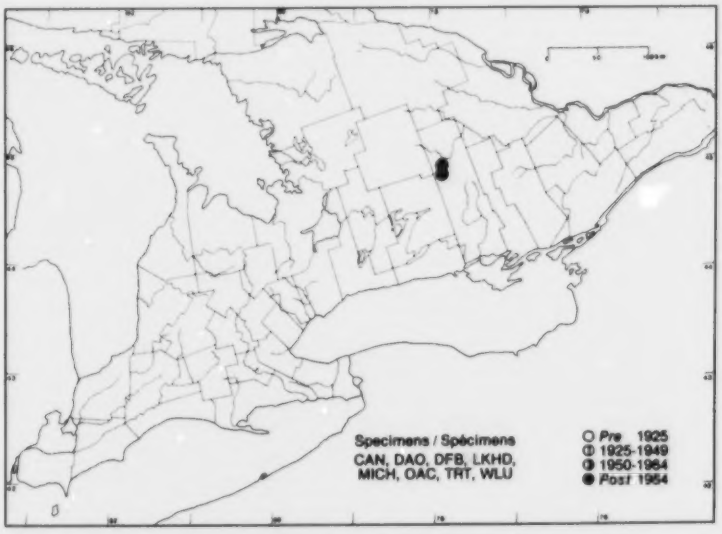
ASPLENIACEAE

***Woodsia alpina* (Bolton) S.F. Gray**

Alpine woodsia, northern woodsia
Woodsia







HABITAT: Moist, cool, often shaded crevices in calcareous cliffs.

STATUS: Rare in British Columbia, Manitoba, the continental Northwest Territories, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec. Threatened in Michigan and New York; rare in Maine and Vermont.

HABITAT: Fissures humides, fraîches et souvent ombragées des falaises calcaires.

SITUATION: Rare en Colombie-Britannique, au Manitoba, dans la partie continentale des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, au Nouveau-Brunswick, en Nouvelle-Écosse et au Québec. Menacée au Michigan et dans l'État de New York; rare au Maine et au Vermont.

NOTES: This species is sometimes confused with the similar but more common and widespread *W. glabella* R. Br.

REMARQUES: Souvent confondue avec *W. glabella* R. Br., espèce semblable mais plus commune et plus répandue.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Brown, D.F. 1964. A monographic study of the fern genus *Woodsia*. Nova Hedwigia. Supplement 16. 154 pp.

Catling, P.M. 1975. Alpine woodsia (*Woodsia alpina* (Bolton) S.F. Gray) in southern Ontario. Canadian Field-Naturalist 39:177-178.

Soper, J.H., & P.F. Maycock. 1963. A community of arctic-alpine plants on the east shore of Lake Superior. Canadian Journal of Botany 41:183-198.

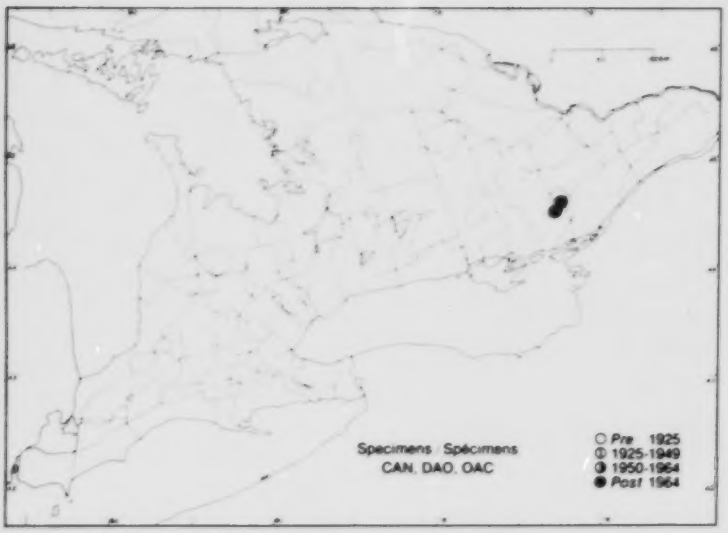
H.L. Dickson & D.J. White

1983

ASPLENIACEAE

***Woodsia obtusa* (Spreng.) Torr.**

Blunt-lobed woodsia
Woodsia



HABITAT: Open woods on granitic slopes.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Threatened in Michigan; rare in Louisiana, Maine, and New Hampshire.

NOTES: First discovered in Ontario in 1973. Similar in the field to the common widespread *Cystopteris fragilis* (L.) Bernh.

HABITAT: Sur les pentes granitiques des bois clairs.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée au Michigan; rare en Louisiane, au Maine et au New Hampshire.

REMARQUES: Découverte en Ontario en 1973. Sur le terrain, ressemble à l'espèce commune et répandue *Cystopteris fragilis* (L.) Bernh.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Britton, D.M. 1977. The fern *Woodsia obtusa* (Spreng.) Torrey in Ontario. Canadian Field-Naturalist 91:84-85.

Brown, D.F. 1964. A monographic study of the fern genus *Woodsia*. Nova Hedwigia. Supplement 16. 154 pp.

Lafontaine, J.D. 1973. Range extension of the blunt-lobed woodsia, *Woodsia obtusa* (Spreng.) Torr. (Polypodiaceae) in Canada. Canadian Field-Naturalist 87:56.

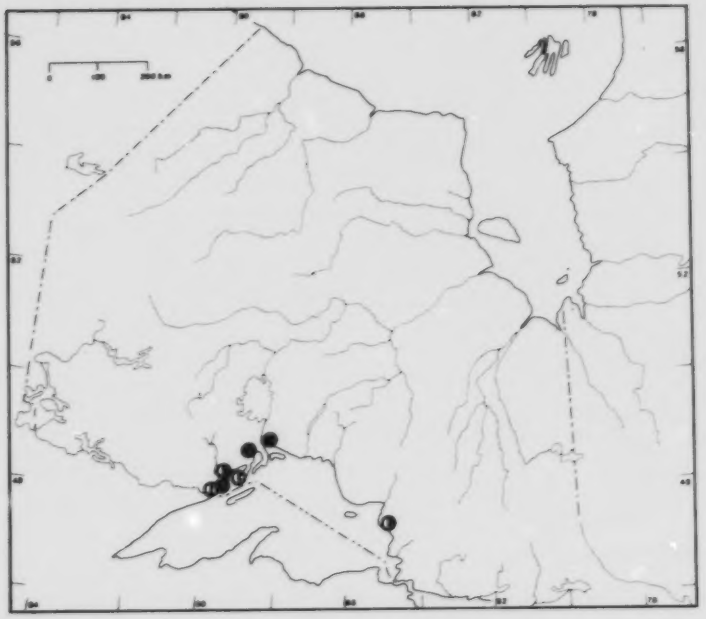
H.L. Dickson & D.J. White

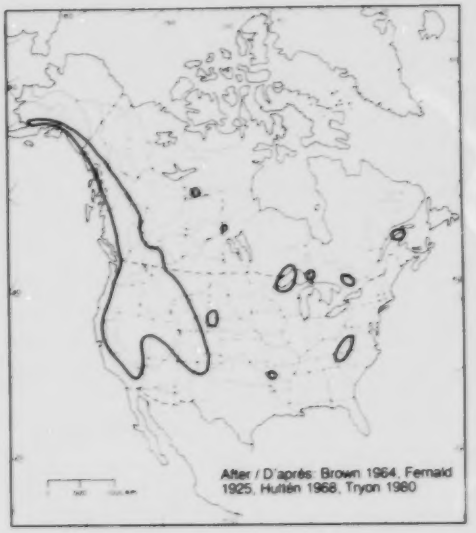
1983

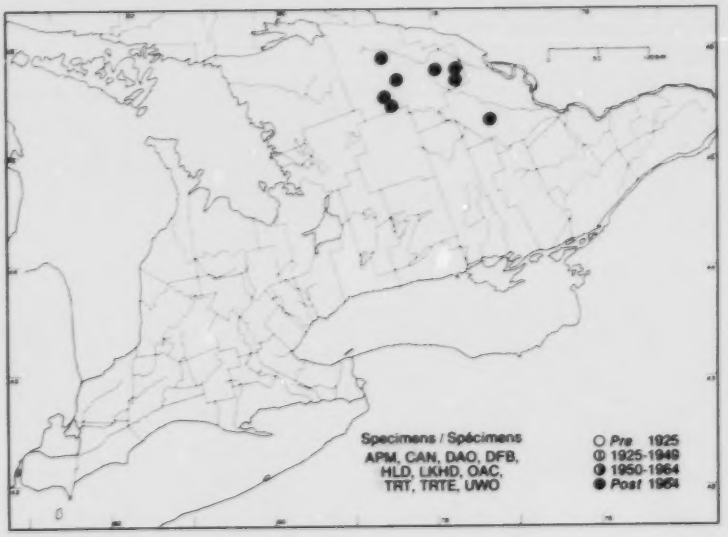
ASPLENIACEAE

***Woodsia scopulina* D.C. Eat.**

Rocky Mountain woodsia
Woodsia







HABITAT: Moist to dry shaded crevices and ledges in acidic rock.

STATUS: Rare in Manitoba, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and the Yukon. Rare in Arkansas, Minnesota, and Tennesee.

HABITAT: Fissures et corniches ombragées, humides ou sèches, dans la roche acide.

SITUATION: Rare au Manitoba, au Québec, en Saskatchewan et au Yukon. Rare en Arkansas, au Minnesota et au Tennesee.

NOTES: Widespread in Algonquin Park and along the north shore of Lake Superior, however, it is rare at most known localities. Although it has been searched for between Lake Superior and Algonquin Park, it has not been seen there (D. Brunton, pers. comm.).

REMARQUES: Répandue dans le parc Algonquin et le long de la rive nord du lac Supérieur, mais elle est rare dans la plupart des zones où elle pousse. On l'a cherchée sans succès entre le lac Supérieur et le parc Algonquin (D. Brunton, comm. pers.).

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Brown, D.F. 1964. A monographic study of the fern genus *Woodsia*. Nova Hedwigia. Supplement 16. 154 pp.

H.L. Dickson & D.J. White

1983

Rare Species of Asteraceae / Espèces rares de Asteraceae

Actinea herbacea = Hymenoxys acaulis var. glabra
Actinomeris alternifolia = Verbesina alternifolia
Adenocaulon bicolor
Arnica cordifolia
A. whitneyi = A. cordifolia
Artemisia tilesii ssp. *elatior*
Aster alpinus ssp. *vierhapperi*
A. divaricatus
A. dumosus var. *strictior*
A. ericoides var. *pansus*
A. pansus = A. ericoides var. pansus
A. praealtus var. *praealtus*
A. prenanthoides
A. radula
A. sericeus
A. shortii
A. subulatus
A. undulatus
Bidens coronata
B. discoidea
Cacalia plantaginea
C. tuberosa = C. plantaginea
Chrysopsis ballardii = Heterotheca villosa
C. villosa = Heterotheca villosa
Cirsium drummondii
C. hillii
C. pitcheri
C. pumilum ssp. hillii = C. hillii
Coreopsis lanceolata
C. tripteris
Eupatorium coelestinum
E. purpureum
Gnaphalium purpureum
Heterotheca villosa
Hieracium longipilum
H. paniculatum
H. venosum var. *nudicaule*
Hymenoxys acaulis var. *glabra*
Krigia biflora
Lactuca floridana
Liatris aspera var. *intermedia*
L. spicata
Ratibida pinnata
Senecio glabellus
S. obovatus
Silphium perfoliatum
S. terebinthinaceum
Solidago arguta
S. houghtonii
S. missouriensis
S. puberula
S. racemosa = S. spathulata var. racemosa
S. riddellii
S. rigida var. *rigida*
S. sempervirens
S. spathulata ssp. *randii* var. *racemosa*
S. speciosa var. *angustata*
S. ulmifolia
Verbesina alternifolia
Vernonia altissima = V. gigantea
V. gigantea

Excluded Species of Asteraceae / Espèces de Asteraceae exclues

H/H — hybrid/hybride, I/A — introduced/allongène, M/I — misidentified/identification erronée, S/S - subsumed/subsumé,
T/O — taxonomic problem/obscure, U/SI — unconfirmed/situation incertaine, W/R — widespread or common/répandue.

W/R *Agoseris glauca* (Pursh) Raf.
T/O *Antennaria* spp.
S/S *A. farwellii* Greene = *A. plantaginifolia* (L.) Richards
S/S *A. subviscosa* Fern. = *A. microphylla* Rydb.
Arnica alpina (L.) Olin. ssp. *angustifolia* (Vahl) Maguire = *A. angustifolia* ssp. *angustifolia*
U/SI *A. angustifolia* ssp. *angustifolia*
W/R *A. angustifolia* ssp. *lonchophylla* (Greene) G. W. Dougl. & G. Ruyle-Dougl.
A. chionopappa Fern. = *A. angustifolia* ssp. *lonchophylla*
A. lonchophylla Greene ssp. *chionopappa* (Fern.) Maguire = *A. angustifolia* ssp. *lonchophylla*
A. lonchophylla ssp. *lonchophylla* = *A. angustifolia* ssp. *lonchophylla*
W/R *Aster acuminatus* Michx.
M/I *A. lowrieanus* Porter (*A. ciliolatus* Lindl. or *A. cordifolius* L.)
H/H *A. lutescens* (Lindl. ex DC.) T. & G. = *Solidago* X *lutescens* (Lindl. ex DC.) Boivin
W/R *A. ontarionis* Wieg.
S/S *A. pilosus* Willd. var. *demotus* Blake = *A. pilosus* s.l.

U/SI *A. praealtus* Poir.
U/SI *A. vimineus* Lam.
U/SI Bidens laevis (L.) BSP.
Chrysanthemum arcticum L. ssp. *polare* Hult. = *Dendranthema arcticum* ssp. *polare*
I/A *Cirsium flodmanii* (Rydb.) Arthur
W/R *Dendranthema arcticum* (L.) Tzvelev ssp. *polare* (Hult.) Tzvelev
W/R *Erigeron lonchophyllus* Hook.
I/A *Eupatorium altissimum* L.
W/R *Gnaphalium sylvaticum* L.
W/R *Hieracium gronovii* L.
M/I *Krigia virginica* (L.) Willd. (*K. biflora* (Walt.) Blake)
Matricaria ambigua (Ledeb.) Krylov = *M. maritima* ssp. *phaeocephala*
M. maritima var. *nana* (Hook.) Boivin = *M. martima* ssp. *phaeocephala*
W/R *M. maritima* L. ssp. *phaeocephala* (Rupr.) Rauschert
U/SI *Mikania scandens* (L.) Willd.
W/R *Polymnia canadensis* L.
I/A *Ratibida columnifera* (Nutt.) Woot. & Standl.
U/SI *Senecio pauciflorus* Pursh
W/R *Solidago ohioensis* Riddell
W/R *S. patula* Muhl.
U/SI *S. sciaphila* Steele
M/I *S. speciosa* Nutt. var. *jejunifolia* (Steele) Cronq. (*S. uliginosa* Nutt.)
S. uliginosa Nutt. var. *jejunifolia* (Steele) Boivin = *S. speciosa* var. *jejunifolia*
W/R *Tanacetum bipinnatum* (L.) Schultz-Bip. ssp. *huronense* (Nutt.) Breitung
T. huronense Nutt. = *T. bipinnatum* ssp. *huronense*
T/O *Veronia missurica* Raf.

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the help of H. Loney Dickson, Canadian Wildlife Service, Edmonton, John L. Riley, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Anthony A. Reznicek, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, June Anzai, Ottawa, and David McLeod, London.

Remerciements

Nous tenons à remercier H. Loney Dickson, du Service canadien de la faune à Edmonton, John L. Riley, du Musée royal de l'Ontario à Toronto, Anthony A. Reznicek, de l'Université du Michigan, Ann Arbor, June Anzai d'Ottawa et David McLeod de London pour l'aide qu'ils nous ont fournie.

Contributors / Collaborateurs

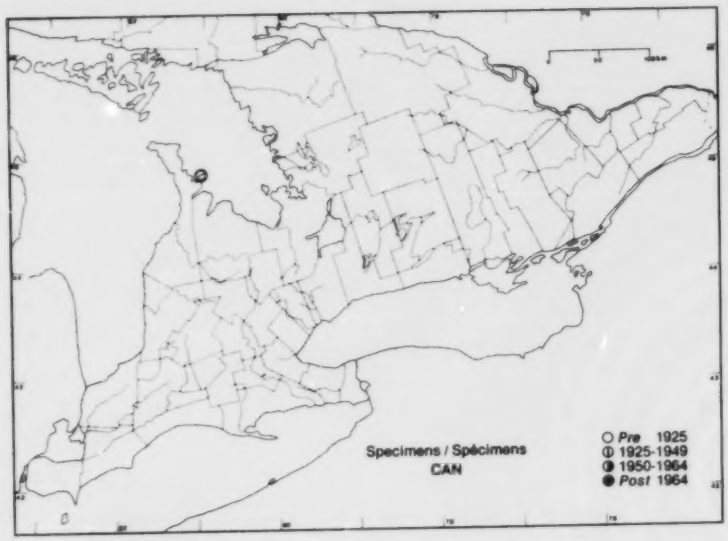
C.C. Chinnappa, Jerry G. Chmielewski, Catherine J. Keddy, Robert V. Maher, Gordon S. Ringius, John C. Semple, B.M. Smith, David J. White.

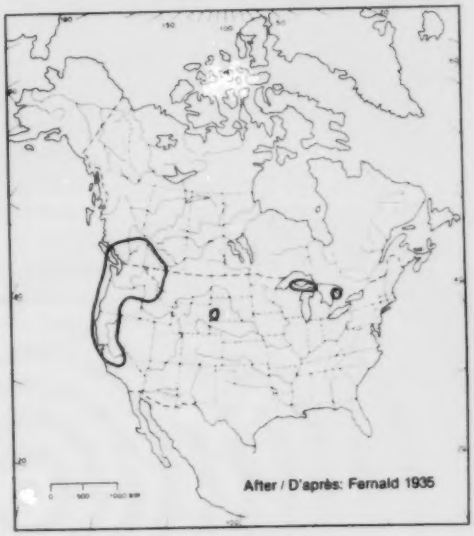
National Museum of Natural Sciences / Musée national des sciences naturelles
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Adenocaulon bicolor* Hook.**

Trail-plant
Adénocaule bicolore





HABITAT: Wooded, rocky hillsides.

STATUS: Rare in Alberta.

NOTES: Collected in Ontario on the Cape Croker Indian Reservation by A.J. Massey in 1895, and now probably extirpated.

HABITAT: Versants rocailleux boisés.

SITUATION: Rare en Alberta.

REMARQUES: Récoltée en Ontario à Cape Croker Indian Reservation par A.J. Massey en 1895 et peut-être déracinée depuis lors.

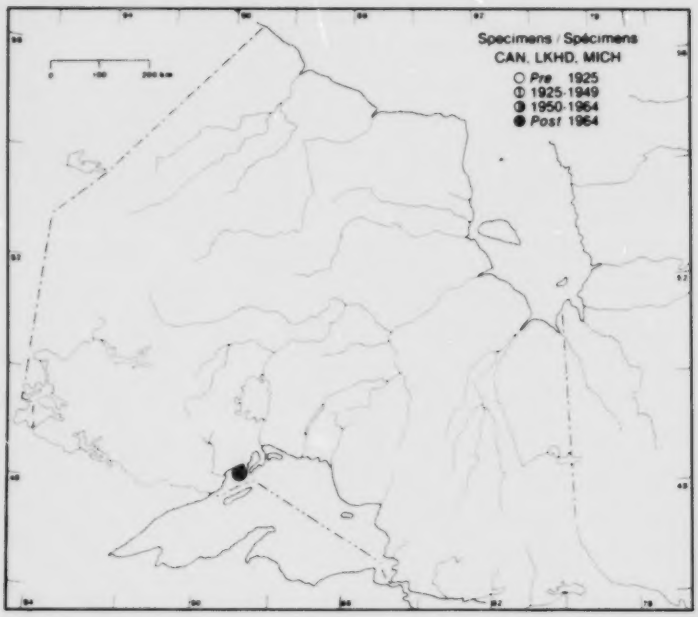
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

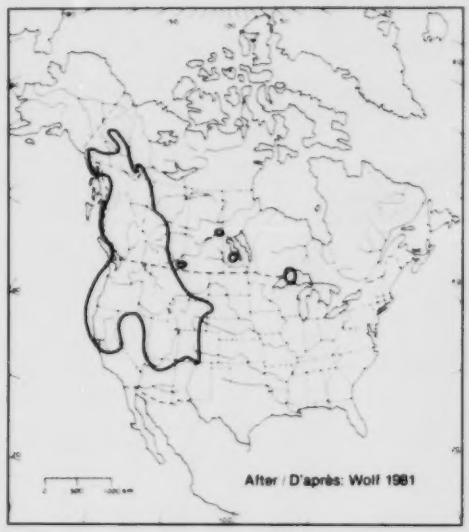
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Arnica cordifolia* Hook.**
(*A. whitneyi* Fern.)

Heartleaf arnica
Arnica à feuilles cordées





HABITAT: Mixed woods.

STATUS: Rare in Manitoba and the continental Northwest Territories. Threatened in Michigan.

NOTES: The only Ontario site is a one acre stand in Sibley Provincial Park. The Great Lakes populations of *A. cordifolia* are regarded by some as the Great Lakes endemic *A. whitneyi*.

HABITAT: Bois mixtes.

SITUATION: Rare au Manitoba et dans la partie continentale des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Menacée au Michigan.

REMARQUES: Le seul endroit où elle a été signalée en Ontario est un peuplement d'une acre dans le parc provincial de Sibley. Certains estiment que les populations de *A. cordifolia* qu'on trouve dans la région des Grands Lacs appartiennent en réalité à l'espèce *A. whitneyi*, endémique autour des Grands Lacs.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Maguire, B. 1943. A monograph of the genus *Arnica*. Brittonia 4:386-510.

Wolf, S.J. 1981. A biosystematic revision of *Arnica* L. (Compositae) Subgenus Austromontana Maguire. Ph.D. Thesis. University of Alberta, Edmonton. 284 pp. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

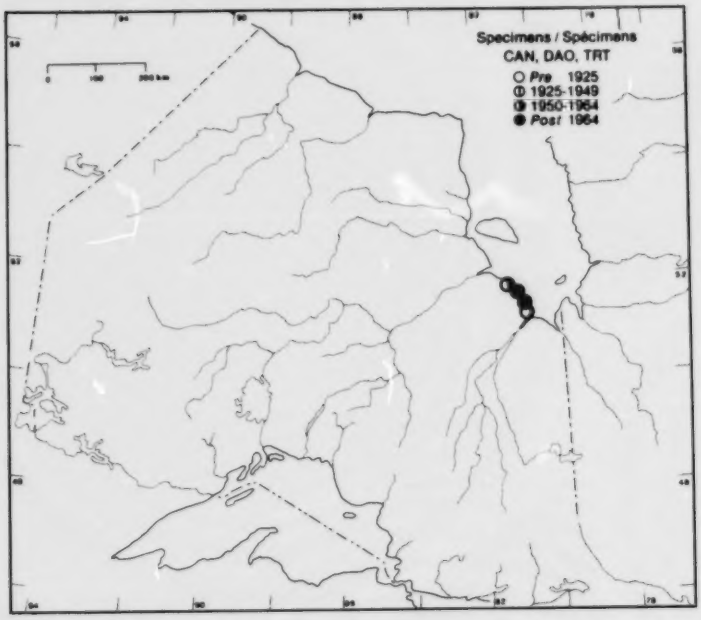
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

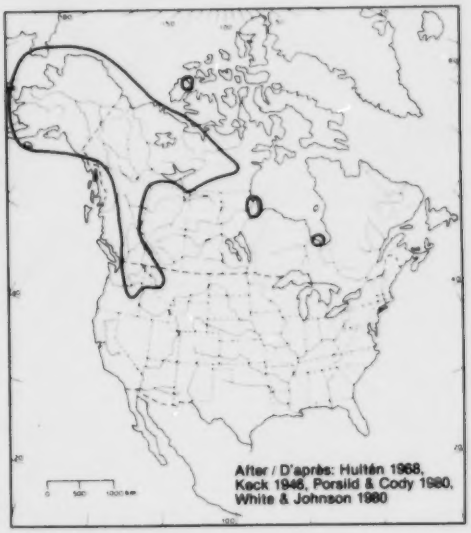
1983

ASTERACEAE

Artemisia tilesii Ledeb. ssp. *elatior* (T. & G.) Hultén

Wormwood
Absinthe





HABITAT: Raised beaches and ridges along the coast.

STATUS: Rare in Manitoba.

NOTES: Locally common on some of the raised beach ridges of southern James Bay (Riley & McKay 1980).

HABITAT: Grèves élevées et arêtes le long de la côte.

SITUATION: Rare au Manitoba.

REMARQUES: Commune par endroits sur certaines des arêtes du rivage au sud de la baie James (Riley & McKay 1980).

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Keck, D.D. 1946. A revision of the *Artemisia vulgaris* complex in North America. Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences 25:421-468.

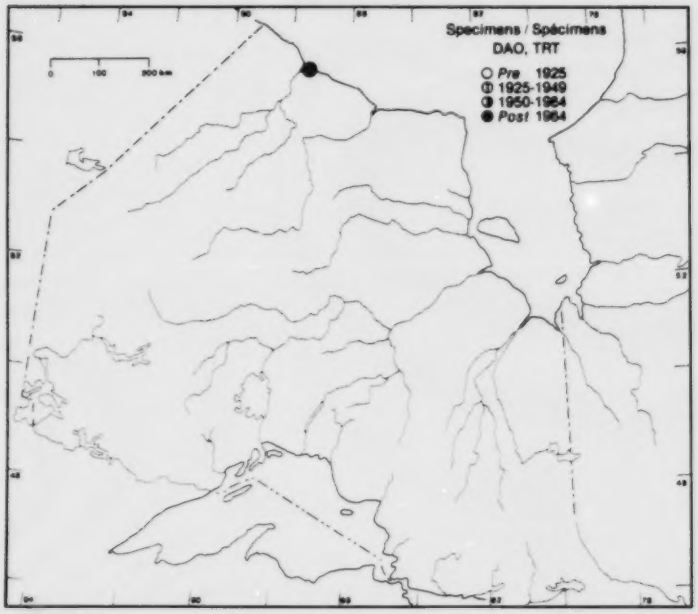
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

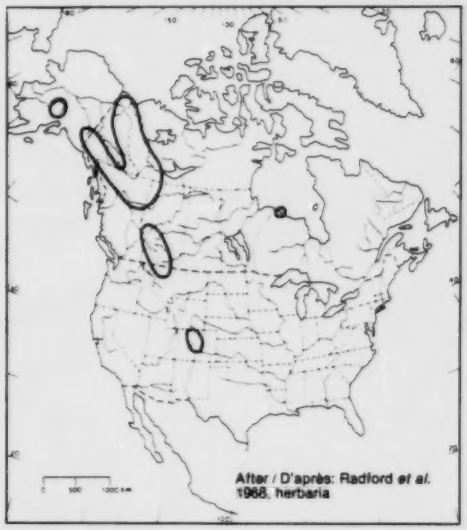
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Aster alpinus* L. ssp. *vierhapperi* (Ohno) Cronq.**

Alpine aster
Aster





HABITAT: Arctic-alpine tundra.

STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories. Endangered in Colorado.

HABITAT: Toundra alpine arctique.

SITUATION: Rare dans la partie continentale des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Menacée d'extinction au Colorado.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Riley, J.L. 1979. Some new and interesting vascular plant records from northern Ontario. Canadian Field-Naturalist 93:355-362.

Semple, J.C. 1983. The asters of Ontario. In preparation / en préparation.

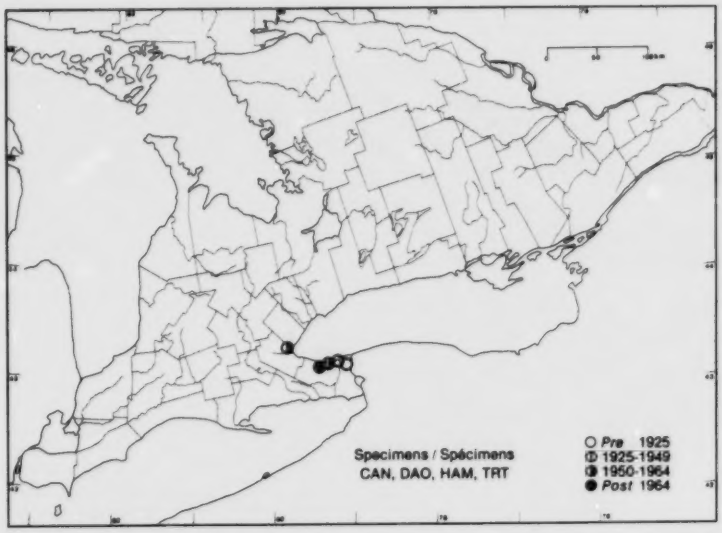
J.C. Semple & J.G. Chmielewski

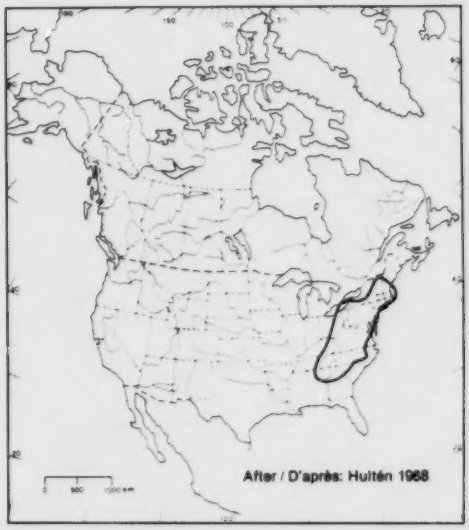
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Aster divaricatus* L.**

Aster
Aster





HABITAT: Mesic to dry deciduous woods.

STATUS: Rare in Canada and Maine.

NOTES: An Appalachian Plateau and Highlands species reaching Ontario along the Niagara escarpment between Hamilton and New York. Similar to the common *A. macrophyllus* L., but the heads are smaller and the phyllaries eglandular.

HABITAT: Bois feuillus mésoïques et xériques.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada et au Maine.

REMARQUES: Particulière aux plateaux et aux montagnes des Appalaches, cette espèce se retrouve jusqu'en Ontario, le long de l'escarpement de la Niagara entre Hamilton et l'Etat de New-York. Semblable à l'espèce commune *A. macrophyllus* L., mais la tête d'*A. divaricatus* est plus petite et ses phyllodes sont glanduleuses.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Semple, J.C. 1983. The asters of Ontario. In preparation / en préparation.

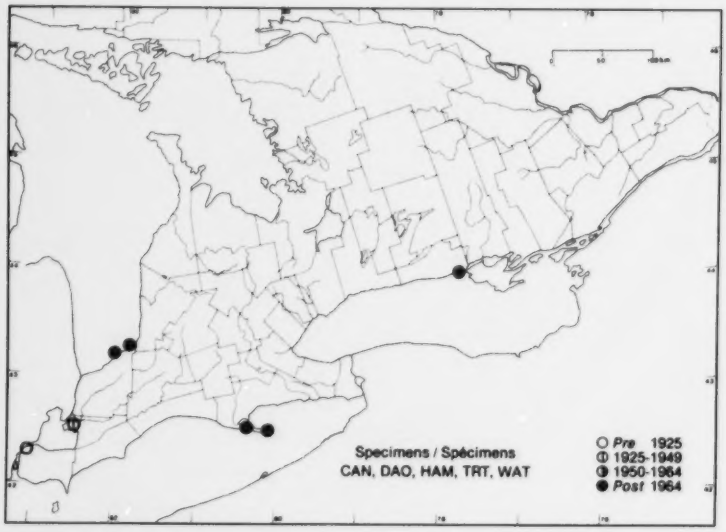
J.C. Semple & J.G. Chmielewski

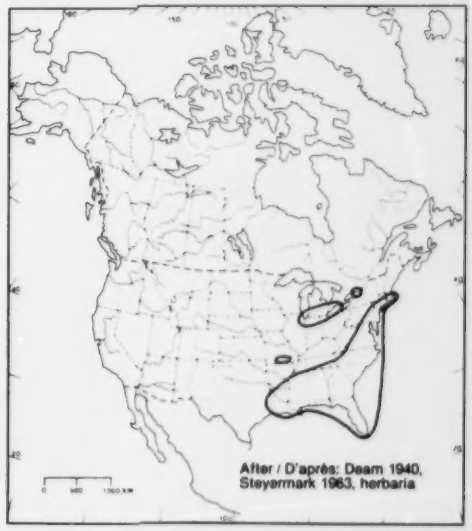
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Aster dumosus* L. var. *strictior* T. & G.**

Bushy aster
Aster





HABITAT: Wet marshy thickets and wet sand dunes.

STATUS: Rare in Canada and Missouri.

HABITAT: Fourrés marécageux et dunes détrempées.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada et au Missouri.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Semple, J.C. 1983. The asters of Ontario. In preparation / en préparation.

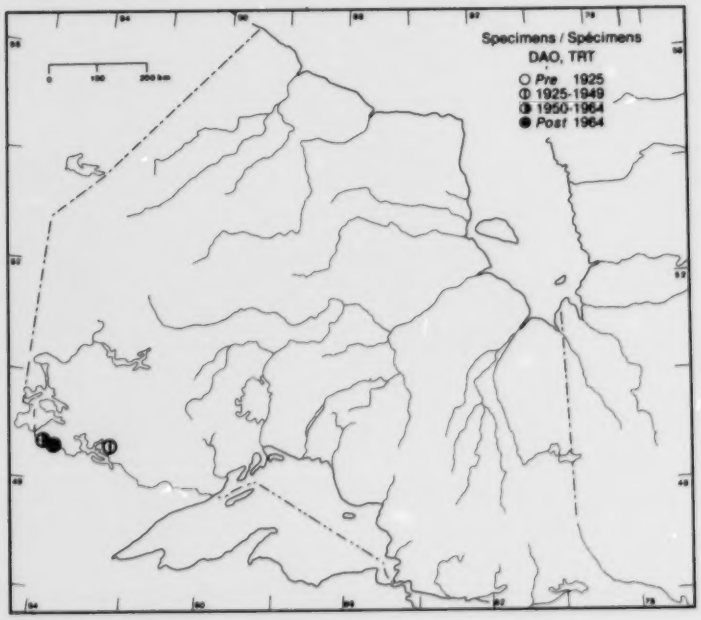
J.C. Semple & J.G. Chmielewski

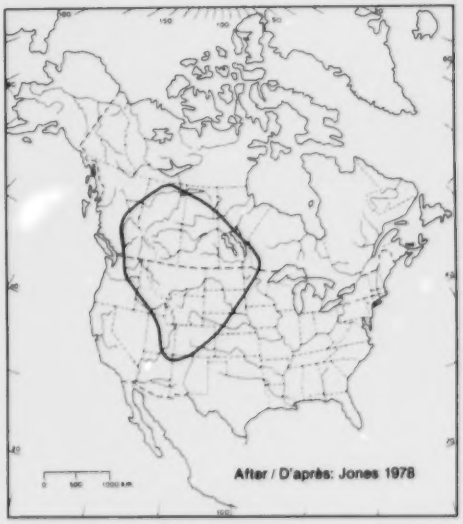
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Aster ericoides* L. var. *pansus* (Blake) Boivin**
(*A. ericoides* ssp. *pansus* (Blake) Jones; *A. pansus* (Blake) Cronq.)

Tufted white prairie aster
Aster





HABITAT: Dry, prairie-like grasslands.

NOTES: This variety is recognized by having a thick woody cormoid rhizome. The typical variety, common in southern Ontario, has thin elongated rhizomes.

HABITAT: Steppes xériques apparentées aux Prairies.

REMARQUES: Cette variété se distingue par un épais rhizome ligneux et bulbeux. La variété typique, commune dans le sud de l'Ontario, possède des rhizomes minces et allongés.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Jones, A.G. 1978. The taxonomy of *Aster* Section Multiflori (Asteraceae) I. Nomenclatural review and formal presentation of taxa. Rhodora 80:319-357.

Semple, J.C. 1983. The asters of Ontario. In preparation / en préparation.

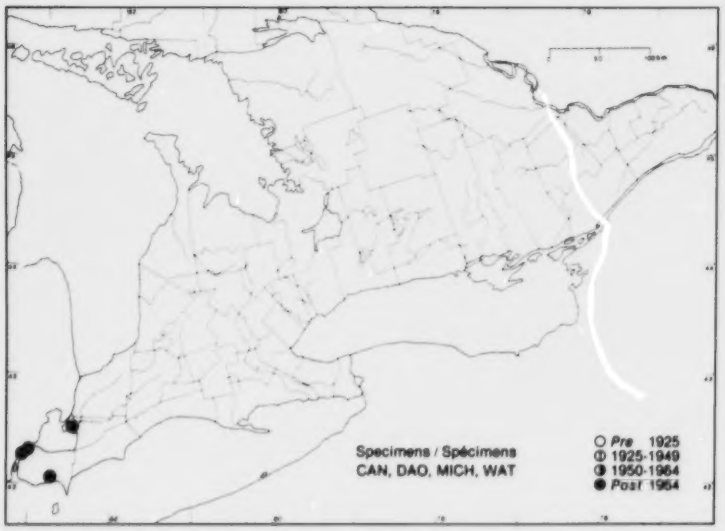
J.C. Semple & J.G. Chmielewski

1983

ASTERACEAE

Aster praealtus* Poir. var. *praealtus

Aster
Aster



HABITAT: Sandy, prairie-like, open oak savannahs.

STATUS: Possibly extirpated in Tennessee; endangered in Minnesota; rare in Delaware.

NOTES: The var. *praealtus* is common on the prairies and in parts of southeastern United States. The var. *angustior* Wieg. occurs in northeastern United States.

HABITAT: Savanes sablonneuses parsemées de chênes, de type prairial.

SITUATION: Peut-être déracinée du Tennessee; menacée d'extinction au Minnesota; rare en Delaware.

REMARQUES: La var. *praealtus* est commune dans les Prairies et dans certaines parties du sud-est des Etats-Unis. La var. *angustior* Wieg. croît dans le nord-est des Etats-Unis.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Semple, J.C. 1983. The asters of Ontario. In preparation / en préparation.

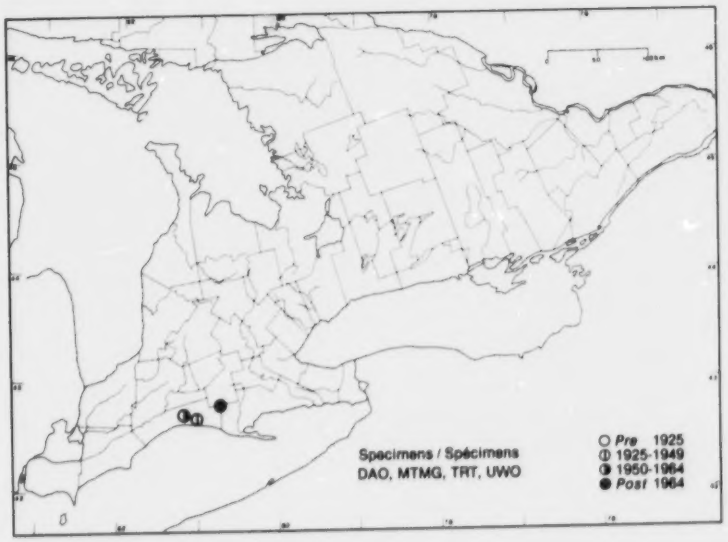
J.C. Semple & J.G. Chmielewski

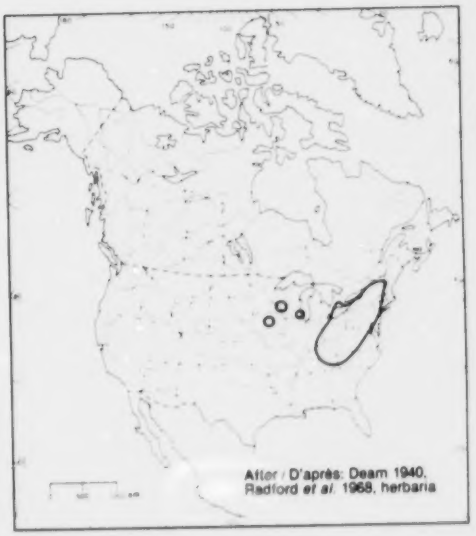
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Aster prenanthoides* Muhl.**

Crooked-stem aster
Aster





HABITAT: Moist woods and fields.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in New Jersey; rare in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

HABITAT: Bois et champs humides.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction au New Jersey; rare au Connecticut et au Massachusetts.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Semple, J.C. 1983. The asters of Ontario. In preparation / en préparation.

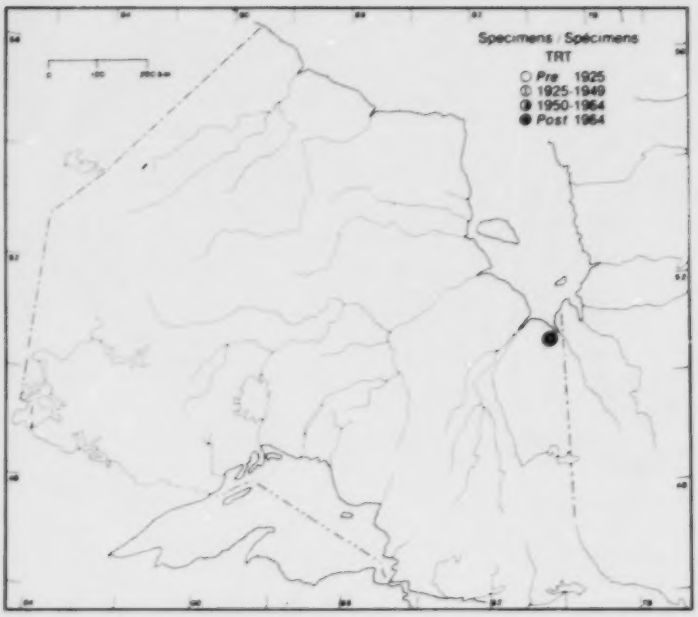
J.C. Semple & J.G. Chmielewski

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Aster radula* Ait.**

Rough aster
Aster



HABITAT: Open, grassy fens.

STATUS: Endangered in New Jersey and rare in New York.

HABITAT: Marécages herbeux découverts.

SITUATION: Menacée d'extinction au New Jersey et rare dans l'Etat de New York.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Semple, J.C. 1983. The asters of Ontario. In preparation / en préparation.

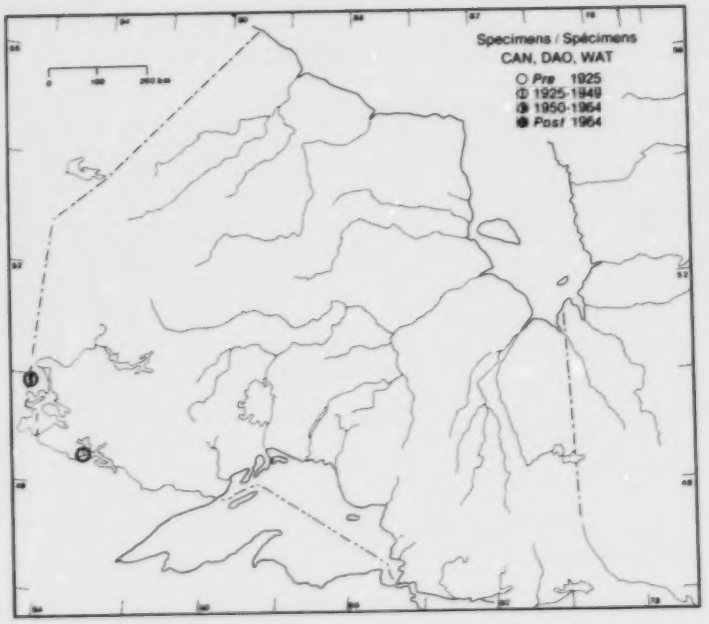
J.C. Semple & J.G. Chmielewski

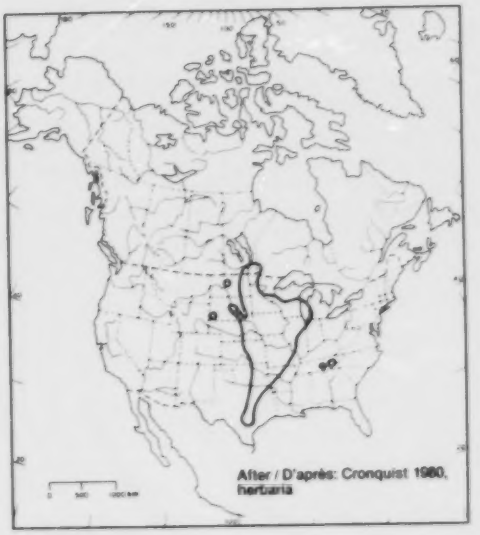
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Aster sericeus* Vent.**

Silvery-leaved aster
Aster





HABITAT: Open oak woods and glades on sand and limestone soils.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Threatened in Indiana, Michigan, and Tennessee; rare in Iowa and Minnesota.

NOTES: Possibly introduced in Ontario.

HABITAT: Clairières et bois de chênes clairs, dans le sable et les sols calcaires.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée en Indiana, au Michigan et au Tennessee; rare en Iowa et au Minnesota.

REMARQUES: Peut-être introduite en Ontario.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Semple, J.C. 1983. The asters of Ontario. In preparation / en préparation.

Semple, J.C., & L. Brouillet. 1980. A synopsis of North American asters: the subgenera, sections and subsections of *Aster* and *Lasallea*. American Journal of Botany 67:1010-1026.

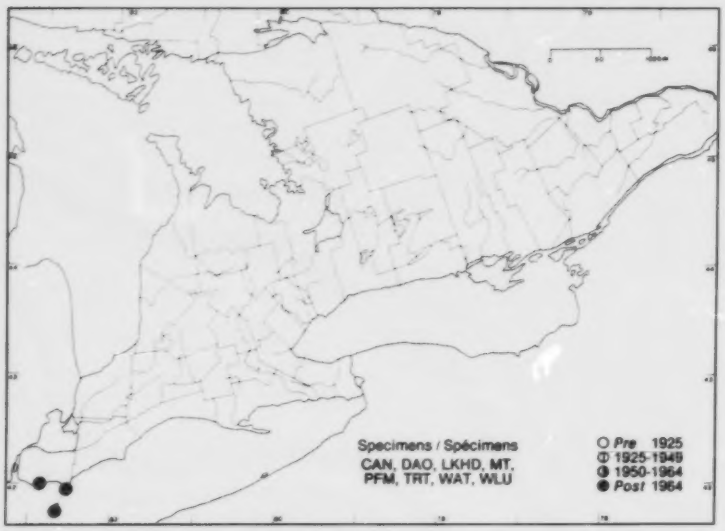
J.C. Semple & J.G. Chmielewski

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Aster shortii* Lindl.**

Short's aster
Aster



HABITAT: Mesic to dry deciduous woods.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Probably extirpated in New York and rare in Minnesota.

NOTES: Distinguished from other heart-leaved asters by its distinctly petiolate upper stem leaves.

HABITAT: Bois de feuillus mésoïques et xériques.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Probablement déracinée de l'Etat de New York et rare au Minnesota.

REMARQUES: Se distingue des autres asters à feuilles cordiformes par les feuilles nettement pétiolées de sa tige supérieure.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Brouillet, L. 1981. A new population of *Aster shortii* for Canada. Ontario Field-Biologist 35:83-84.
Semple, J.C. 1983. The asters of Ontario. In preparation / en préparation.

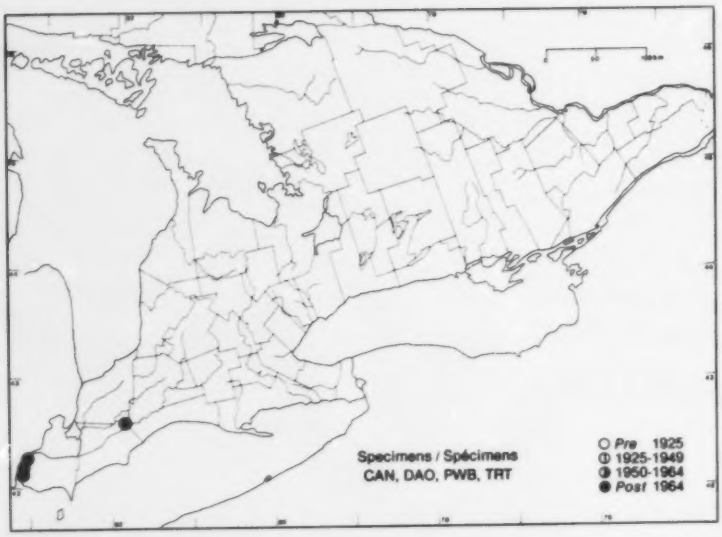
J.C. Semple & J.G. Chmielewski

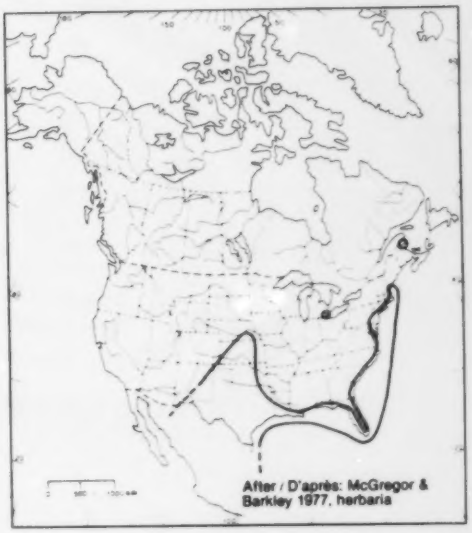
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Aster subulatus* Michx.**

Aster
Aster





HABITAT: Saline marshes.

STATUS: Rare in Canada and Maine.

NOTES: Found in saline marshes around Windsor in locations having other "maritime" species.

HABITAT: Marais salants.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada et au Maine.

REMARQUES: Se trouve dans les marais salants près de Windsor, dans des terrains où croissent d'autres espèces "maritimes".

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Catling, P.M., & S.M. McKay. 1980. Halophytic plants in southern Ontario. Canadian Field-Naturalist 94:248-258.
Semple, J.C. 1983. The asters of Ontario. In preparation / en préparation.

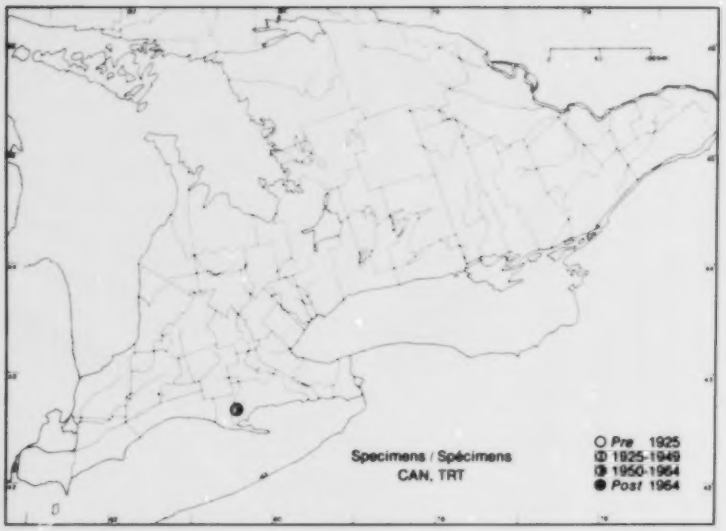
J.C. Semple & J.G. Chmielewski

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Aster undulatus* L.**

Wavy-leaved aster
Aster



HABITAT: Dry, sandy woodlands.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Threatened in Illinois and rare in Indiana and Minnesota.

NOTES: Based on a single specimen from Silver Hill, Norfolk Co. The specimen is correctly identified, but a labelling error is strongly suspected (P.M. Catling, pers. comm.) and the locality should be revisited to verify the occurrence of this species in Canada.

HABITAT: Forêts xériques et sablonneuses.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée en Illinois et rare en Indiana et au Minnesota.

REMARQUES: Basée sur un seul spécimen de Silver Hill, comté de Norfolk. Le spécimen est correctement identifié, mais on soupçonne fortement une erreur d'étiquetage (P.M. Catling, comm. pers.) et il faudrait visiter à nouveau la localité afin de vérifier la fréquence de cette espèce au Canada.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Semple, J.C. 1983. The asters of Ontario. In preparation / en préparation.

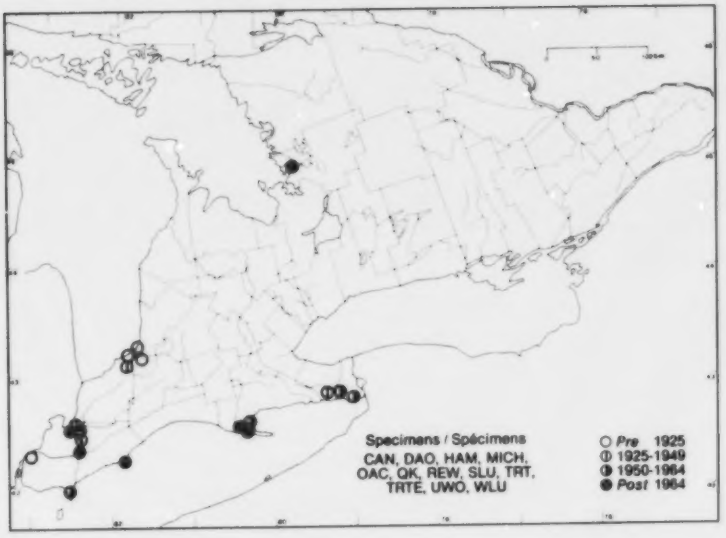
J.C. Semple & J.G. Chmielewski

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Bidens coronata* (L.) Britt.**

Southern tickseed
Bident



HABITAT: Moist, sandy meadows, marshes, streambanks, and gravelly shores.

STATUS: Rare in Canada and Connecticut.

HABITAT: Prés humides et sablonneux, marécages, rives des cours d'eau et rivages pierreux.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada et au Connecticut.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Fernald, M.L. 1938. The varieties of *Bidens coronata*. Rhodora 40:348-350.
Sherff, E.E. 1937. The genus *Bidens*. Field Museum of Natural History. Botanical Series 16:1-709.

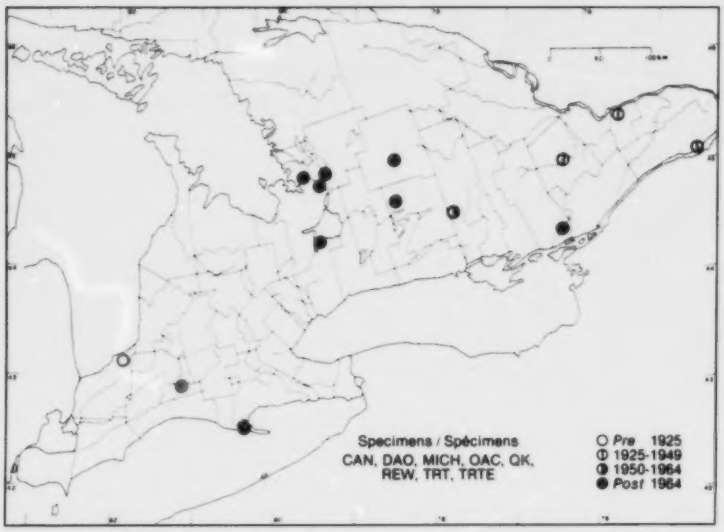
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

1983

ASTERACEAE

Bidens discoidea **(T. & G.) Britt.**

Small beggar-ticks
Bident discoïde



HABITAT: Moist shores, deciduous swamps, and wet ground.

STATUS: Rare in Canada, Minnesota, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

NOTES: Widespread in southern Ontario, but apparently rare wherever it occurs. Due to its similarity to the common *B. frondosa* L., however, it may be more overlooked than rare.

HABITAT: Rives humides, marécages de feuilles et sols détrempés.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada, au Minnesota, au New Hampshire et au Vermont.

REMARQUES: Répandue dans le sud de l'Ontario, mais apparemment rare dans les zones où on la trouve. Cependant, étant donné sa ressemblance avec l'espèce commune *B. frondosa* L., il se peut qu'elle soit plus difficile à reconnaître que rare.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Sherff, E.E. 1937. The genus *Bidens*. Field Museum of Natural History. Botanical Series 16:1-709.

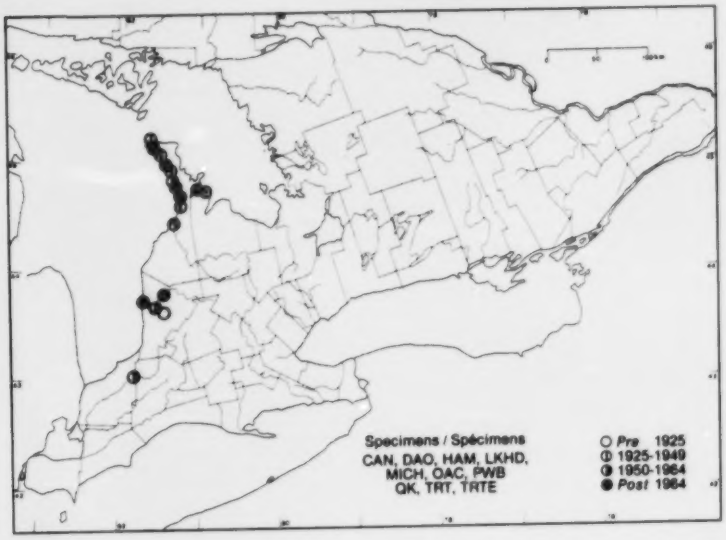
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

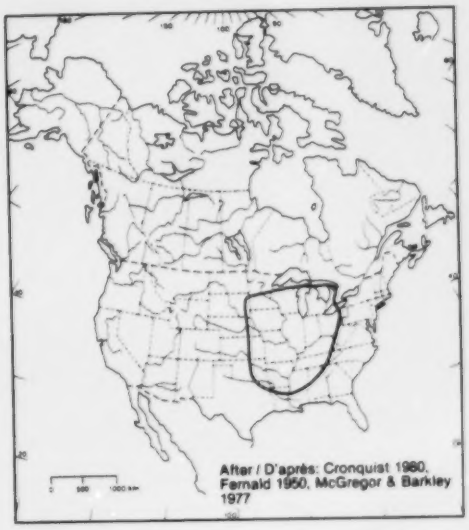
1983

ASTERACEAE

Indian-plantain

***Cacalia plantaginea* (Raf.) Shinners**
(*C. tuberosa* Nutt.)





HABITAT: Marl fens, wet meadows, sandy shores, and moist limestone flats.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in South Dakota; threatened in Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; rare in Iowa.

NOTES: Primarily restricted in Ontario to marly shores and meadows along the west shore of the Bruce Peninsula.

HABITAT: Marécages marneux, prés détrempés, rivages sablonneux et bas-fonds calcaires humides.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction au Dakota du sud; menacée au Michigan, en Ohio et au Wisconsin; rare en Iowa.

REMARQUES: En Ontario, elle croît surtout sur les rives marneuses et dans les prés qui bordent la lisière occidentale de la péninsule Bruce.

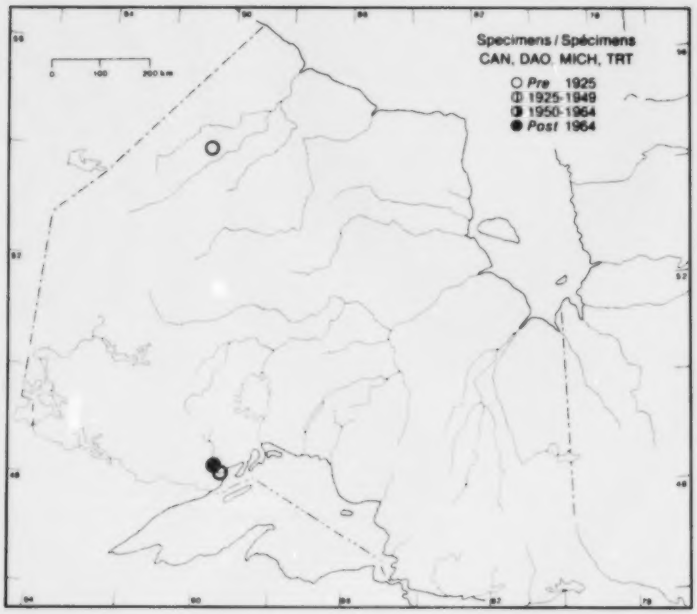
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

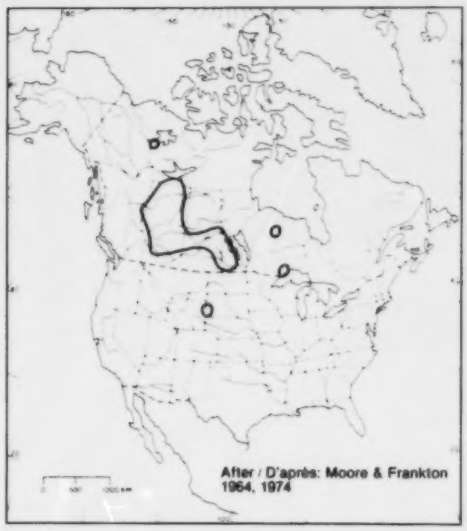
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Cirsium drummondii* T. & G.**

Drummond's thistle
Chardon de Drummond





HABITAT: Clay banks, sandy slopes, and meadows.

STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories and Wyoming.

NOTES: The Severn River specimen is plotted approximately because the locality on the label is very vague.

HABITAT: Rives argileuses, pentes sablonneuses et prés.

SITUATION: Rare dans la partie continentale des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et au Wyoming.

REMARQUES: Le spécimen de la rivière Severn est situé approximativement sur la carte parce que le lieu d'origine indiqué sur l'étiquette est très imprécis.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Moore, R.J., & C. Frankton. 1964. A clarification of *Cirsium foliosum* and *Cirsium drummondii*. Canadian Journal of Botany 42:451-461.

Moore, R.J., & C. Frankton. 1974. The thistles of Canada. Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture. 111 pp.

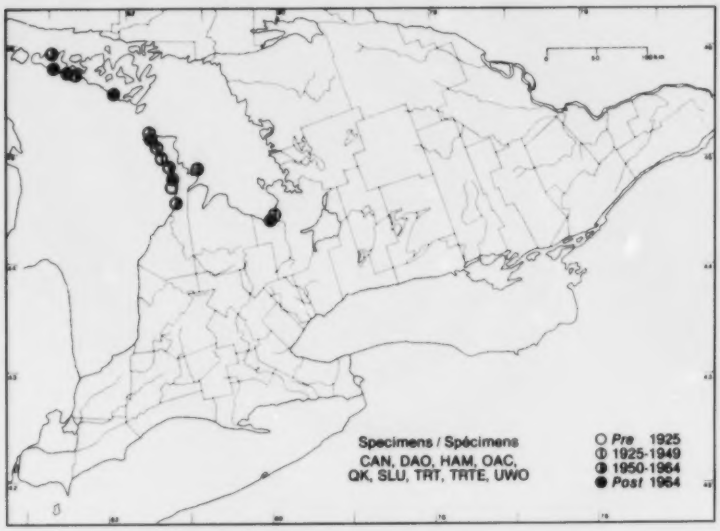
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Cirsium hillii* (Canby) Fern.**
(*C. pumilum* (Nutt.) Spreng. ssp. *hillii* (Canby) Moore & Frankton)

Hill's thistle
Chardon de Hill



HABITAT: Sand dunes, sandy woods, limestone pavement, and open woods on limestone.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in Ohio; threatened in Wisconsin; rare in Minnesota.

HABITAT: Dunes, bois sablonneux, lapiés et sols calcaires des bois clairs.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction en Ohio; menacée au Wisconsin; rare au Minnesota.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Mickelson, C.J., & H.H. Iltis. 1966. Preliminary reports on the flora of Wisconsin. No. 55. Compositae IV. Composite family IV (Tribes Helenieae and Anthemideae). Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters 55:187:222.

Moore, R.J., & C. Frankton. 1966. An evaulation of the status of *Cirsium pumilum* and *Cirsium hillii*. Canadian Journal of Botany 44:581-595.

Moore, R.J., & C. Frankton. 1967. Cytotaxonomy of foliose thistles (*Cirsium* ssp. aff. *C. foliosum*) of western North America. Canadian Journal of Botany 45:1733-1749.

Moore, R.J., & C. Frankton. 1974. The thistles of Canada. Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture. 111 pp.

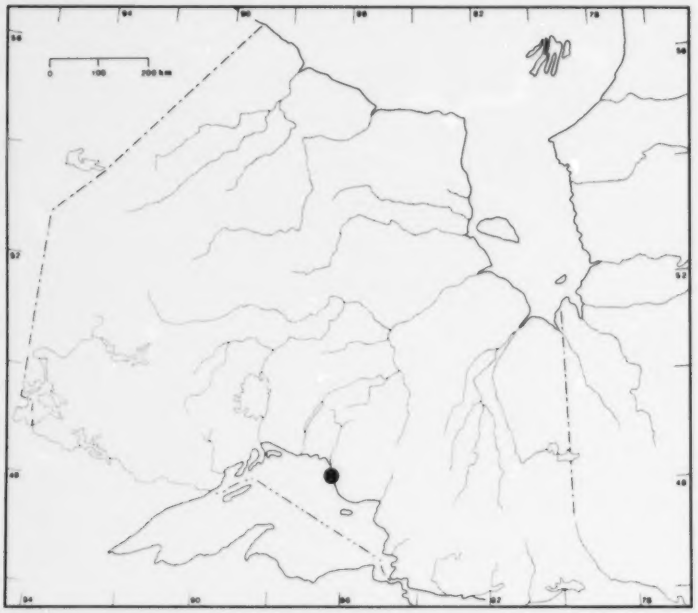
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

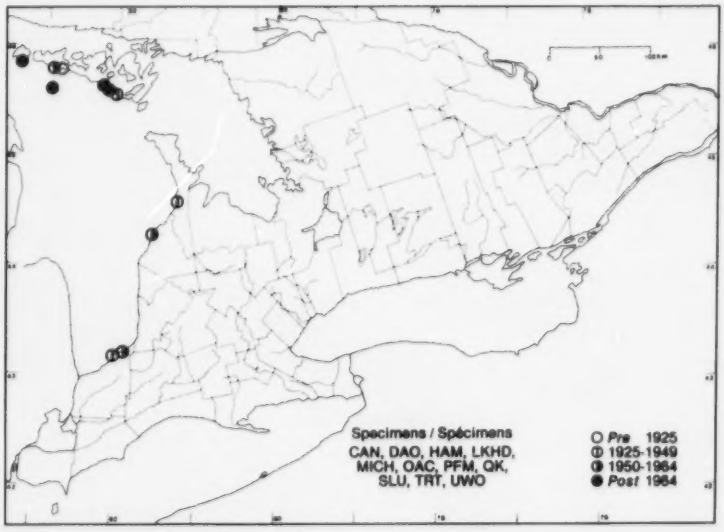
1983

ASTERACEAE

Cirsium pitcheri **(Torr. ex Eat.) T. & G.**

Pitcher's thistle
Chardon de Pitcher





HABITAT: Sand dunes, beaches, and sandy prairies.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Under review as endangered or threatened in the United States. Endangered in Wisconsin; threatened in Indiana and Michigan; rare in Illinois.

HABITAT: Dunes, plages et prairies sablonneuses.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Aux Etats-Unis, on étudie la possibilité de la classer parmi les espèces menacées d'extinction ou menacées. Menacée d'extinction au Wisconsin; menacée en Indiana et au Michigan; rare en Illinois.

NOTES: One of the few Great Lakes endemics. The most serious threat to this species is the destruction of its fragile habitat through recreational activity and development. In Pukaskwa National Park, total seed production is reduced by larvae of a plume moth (*Platyptilia carduidactyla*) that feed on immature seeds.

REMARQUES: Une des rares espèces endémiques de la région des Grands Lacs. Cette espèce est surtout menacée par la destruction de son habitat fragile que provoquent les activités récréatives et l'aménagement de terres. Dans le parc national de Pukaskwa, la production totale des graines est réduite par l'activité de la larve du papillon nocturne (*Platyptilia carduidactyla*) qui se nourrit des graines immatures.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Guire, K.E., & E.G. Voss. 1963. Distributions of distinctive shoreline plants in the Great Lakes region. Michigan Botanist 2:99-114.

Johnson, M.F., & H.H. Iltis. 1963. Preliminary reports on the flora of Wisconsin. No. 48. Compositae I. Composite family I (Tribes Eupatorieae, Vernonieae, Cynarieae, and Cichorieae). Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters 52:255-342.

Keddy, C. 1982. An ecological study of *Cirsium pitcheri* in Pukaskwa National Park. Report to Parks Canada, Ontario Region, Cornwall. 94 pp.

Moore, R.J., & C. Frankton. 1974. The thistles of Canada. Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture. 111 pp.

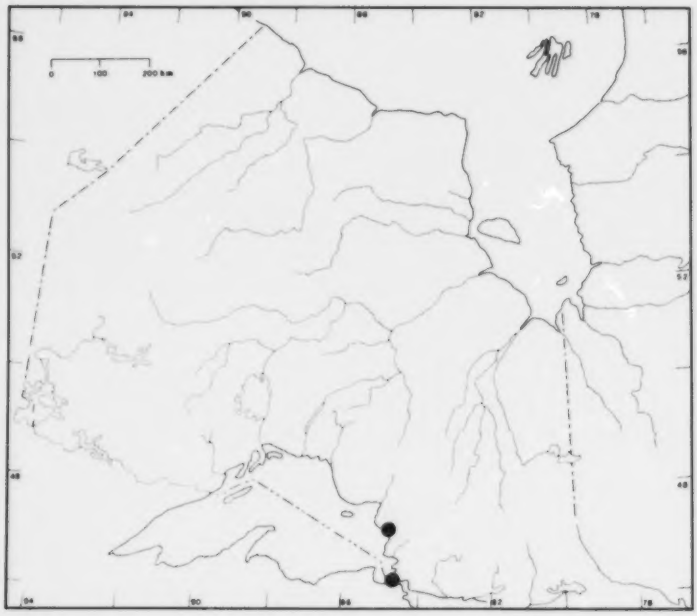
D.J. White, R.V. Maher, & C.J. Keddy

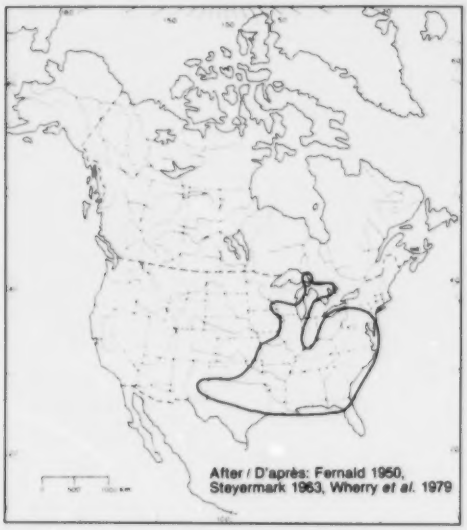
1983

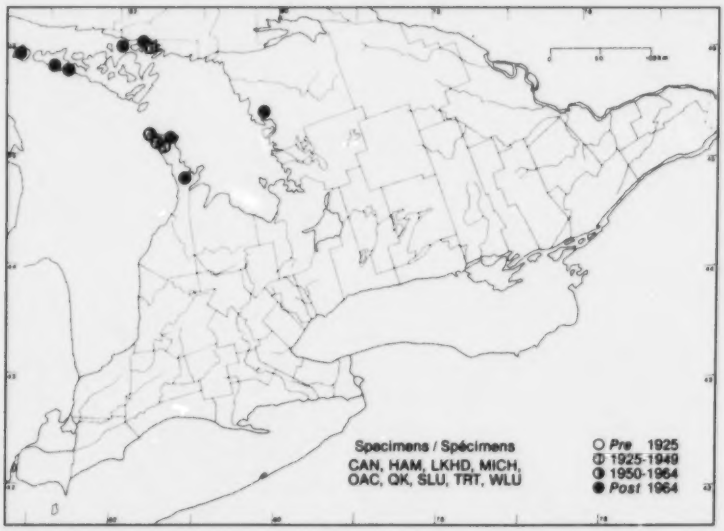
ASTERACEAE

***Coreopsis lanceolata* L.**

Lance-leaved coreopsis
Coréopsis







HABITAT: Limestone pavement, talus, open rocky woods, and sandy woods and shores.

STATUS: Rare in Canada, Kansas, and Minnesota.

HABITAT: Lapiés, talus, bois recailleux clairs, bois et rives sablonneux.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada, au Kansas et au Minnesota.

NOTES: Occasionally cultivated and may escape to surrounding areas. While it is undoubtedly native on the Bruce Peninsula, Manitoulin Island, and in the Algoma District, records from the Parry Sound District, and others in southwestern Ontario (unmapped), may represent casual introductions.

REMARQUES: Cultivée à l'occasion, cette espèce s'étend parfois aux zones environnantes. Elle est certainement indigène à la péninsule Bruce et à l'île Manitoulin, et la présence des spécimens signalés dans les districts d'Algoma et de Parry Sound ainsi que dans d'autres parties du sud-ouest de l'Ontario (non cartographiées) paraît être fortuite.

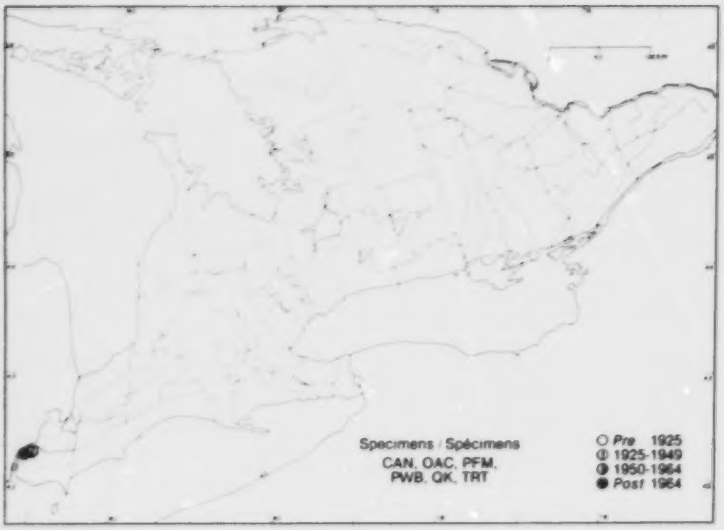
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Coreopsis tripteris* L.**

Tall coreopsis
Coréopsis trifoliolé



HABITAT: Damp prairies, thickets, and open woods.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Possibly extirpated in Delaware; endangered in Texas; rare in Kansas and Maryland.

HABITAT: Prairies humides, fourrés et bois clairs.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Peut-être déracinée du Delaware; menacée d'extinction au Texas; rare au Kansas et au Maryland.

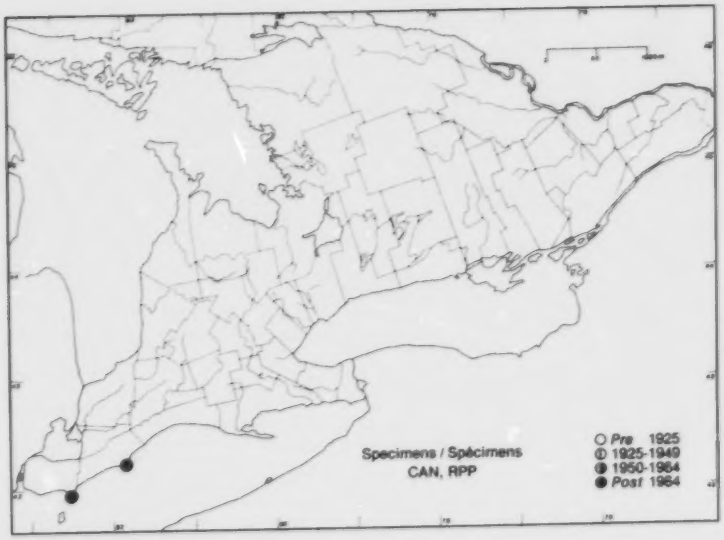
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

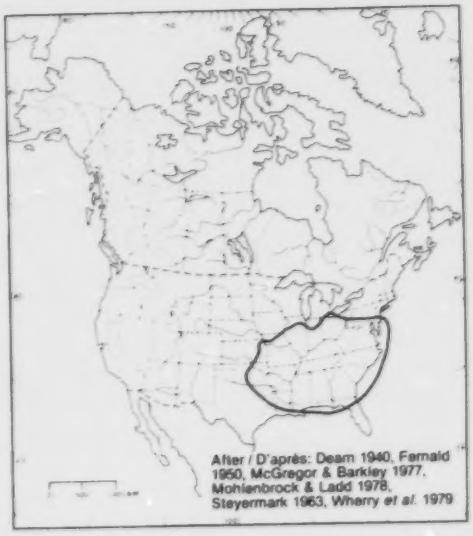
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Eupatorium coelestinum* L.**

Mistflower
Eupatoire





HABITAT: Woodland margins.

STATUS: Rare in Canada and New Jersey.

HABITAT: En bordure des terres boisées.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada et au New Jersey.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Grant, W.F. 1953. A cytotaxonomic study in the genus *Eupatorium*. American Journal of Botany 40:729-742.

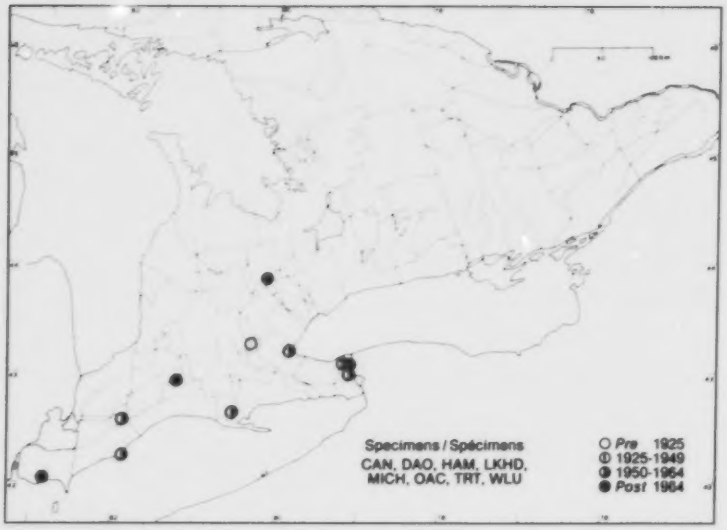
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

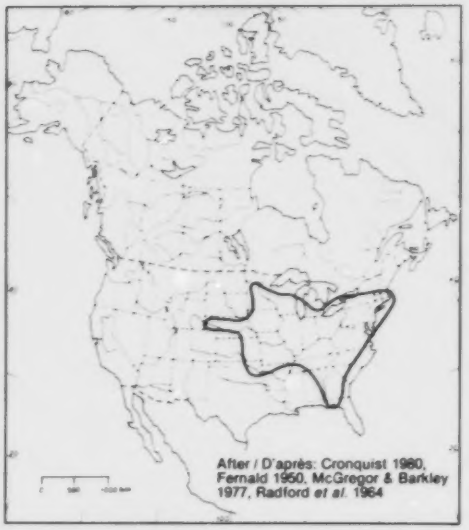
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Eupatorium purpureum* L.**

Sweet joe-pye-weed
Eupatoire





HABITAT: Dryish, open rocky woods and thickets.

STATUS: Rare in Canada.

NOTES: Very similar to the common and widespread *E. maculatum* L. and possibly more overlooked than rare. The latter prefers marshes and wet meadows compared to the drier habitats of *E. purpureum*.

HABITAT: Fourrés et bois rocailleux ouverts plutôt secs.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada.

REMARQUES: Etant donné sa grande ressemblance avec l'espèce commune et répandue *E. maculatum* L., *E. purpureum* est probablement plus difficile à reconnaître que rare. L'eupatoire maculée préfère les marécages et les prés humides aux habitats plus secs de *E. purpureum*.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Grant, W.F. 1953. A cytotaxonomic study in the genus *Eupatorium*. American Journal of Botany 40:729-742.

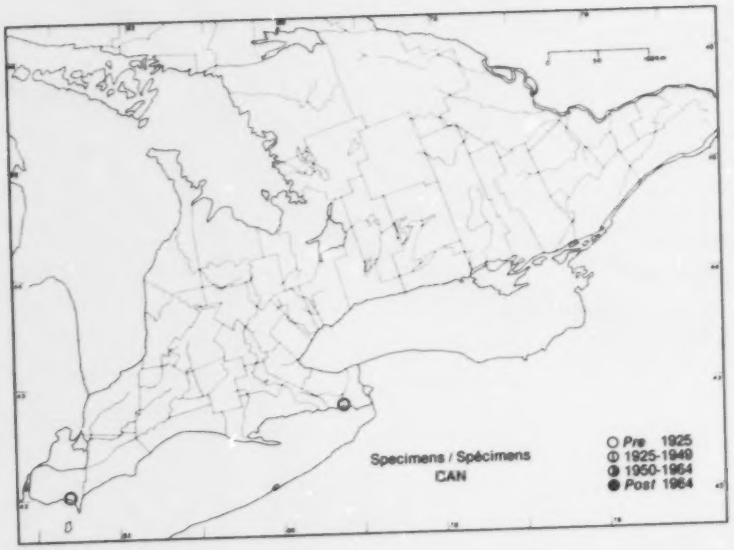
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Gnaphalium purpureum* L.**

Purplish cudweed
Gnaphalie



HABITAT: Woods and damp meadows.

STATUS: Rare in Canada, Massachusetts, and New York.

NOTES: Collected in Ontario only by J. Macoun, in 1885 and 1901, and now probably extirpated.

HABITAT: Bois et prés humides.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada, au Massachusetts et dans l'Etat de New York.

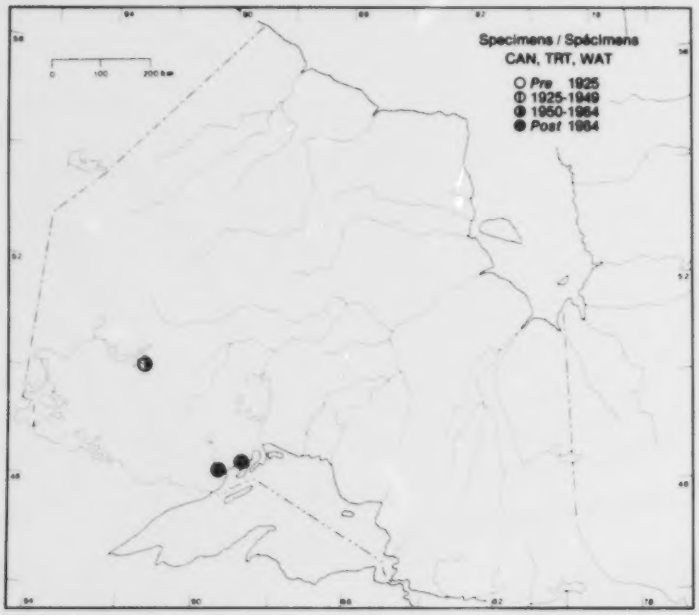
REMARQUES: Cette espèce n'été cueillie que deux fois en Ontario, en 1885 et en 1901. Elle a peut-être été déracinée depuis lors.

D.J. White & R.V. Maher
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Heterotheca villosa* (Pursh) Shinners**
(*Chrysopsis ballardii* Rydb., *C. villosa* (Pursh) Nutt.)

Prairie goldenaster
Chrysopside velue



HABITAT: Dry open areas, prairies, and waste places.

NOTES: A western species usually found in Ontario along railroad rights-of-way, which is also its typical habitat in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

HABITAT: Sols ouverts et secs, prairies et terrains incultes.

REMARQUES: Cette espèce de l'ouest croît en Ontario, au Manitoba et en Saskatchewan le long des emprises des voies ferrées.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Harms, V.L. 1963. Variation in the *Heterotheca (Chrysopsis) villosa* complex east of the Rocky Mountains. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Kansas, Lawrence. 129 pp. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Semple, J.C., V.C. Blok, & P. Heiman. 1980. Morphological, anatomical, habit and habitat differences among the goldenaster genera *Chrysopsis, Heterotheca* and *Pityopsis* (Compositae-Astereae). Canadian Journal of Botany 58:147-163.

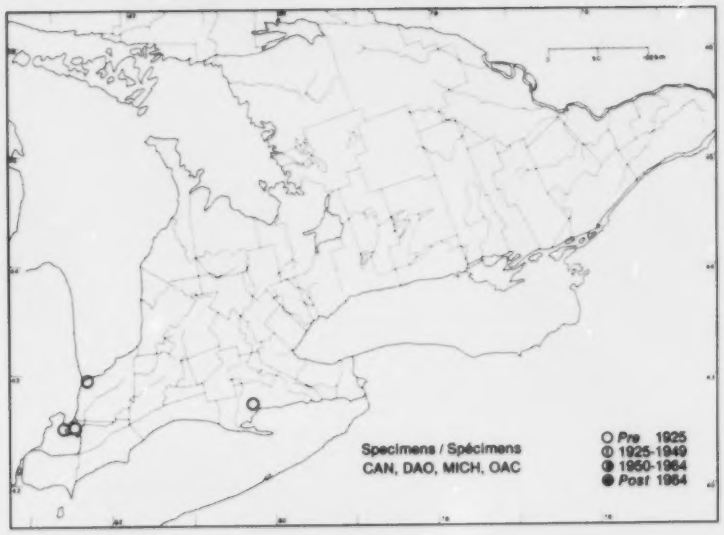
J.C. Semple

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Hieracium longipilum* Torr.**

Long-bearded hawkweed
Epervière



HABITAT: Woods and woodland margins.

STATUS: Rare in Canada and Ohio.

NOTES: Not collected in the province since 1918 and it may now be extirpated. The Simcoe County locality has been questioned by B. Boivin (*in sched.*).

HABITAT: Dans les bois et en bordure des terrains boisés.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada et en Ohio.

REMARQUES: Cette espèce n'ayant pas été cueillie en Ontario depuis 1918, elle en a peut-être déracinée. Pour sa part, B. Boivin (*in sched.*) doutait qu'elle eût jamais poussé dans le comté de Simcoe.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Deardorff, D.C. 1977. Biosystematic studies in *Hieracium* (Asteraceae) section Thyrsoidea. Ph.D. Thesis. University of Washington, Seattle. 345 pp. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

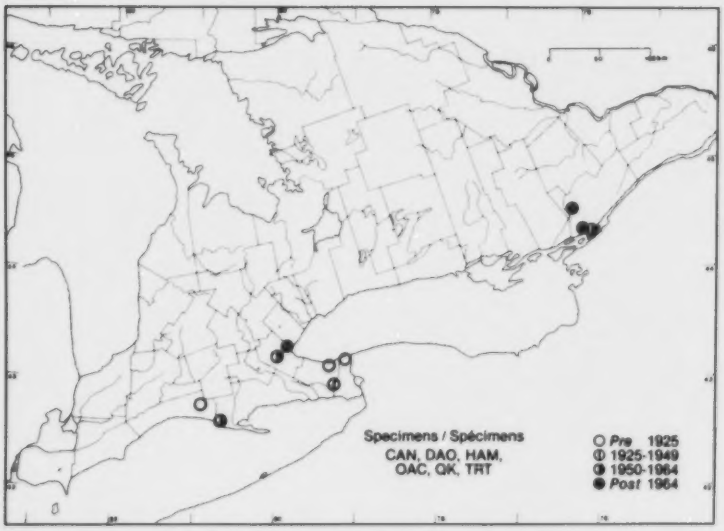
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Hieracium paniculatum* L.**

Panicled hawkweed
Epervière paniculée



HABITAT: Dry, open woods and sandy slopes.

STATUS: Rare in Quebec.

HABITAT: Bois xériques clairs et pentes sablonneuses.

SITUATION: Rare au Québec.

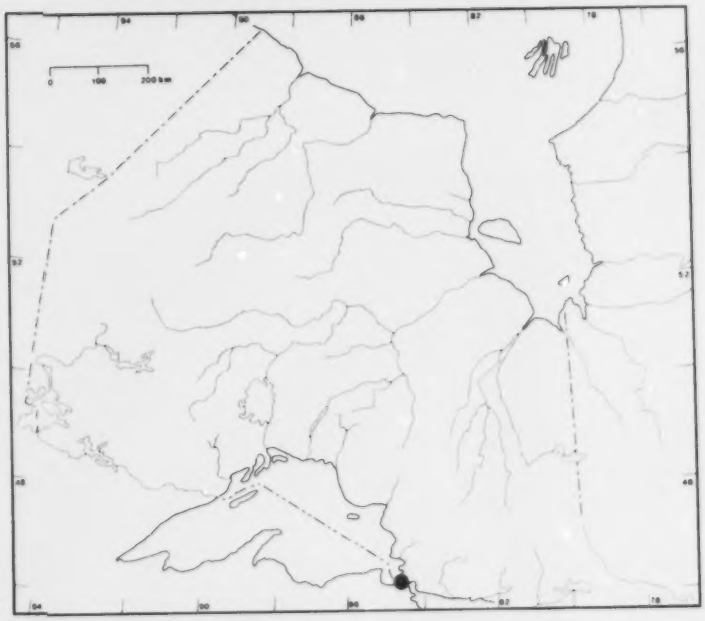
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

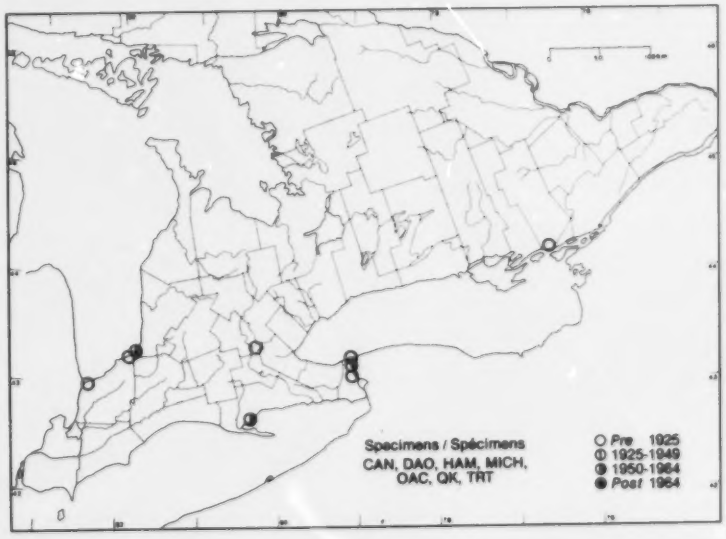
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Hieracium venosum* L. var. *nudicaule* (Michx.) Farw.**

Poor Robin's plantain
Epervière





HABITAT: Open, dry, sandy woods.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Possibly extirpated in Maine.

HABITAT: Bois clairs, xériques et sablonneux.

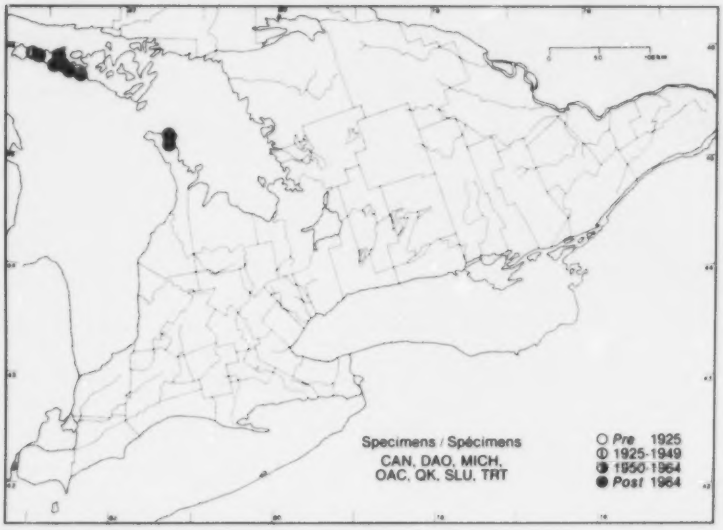
SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Peut-être déracinée du Maine.

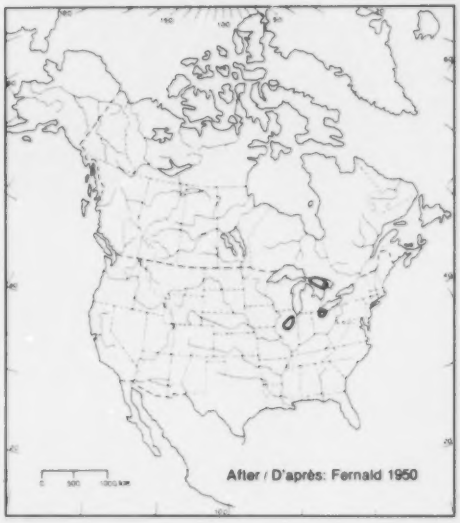
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Hymenoxys acaulis* (Pursh) Parker var. *glabra* (Gray) Parker**
(*Actinea herbacea* (Greene) B.L. Robins.)





HABITAT: Open limestone pavement and sandy fields.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Under review as threatened or endangered in the United States. Endangered in Illinois and Ohio.

NOTES: Locally common on limestone pavements in western Manitoulin Island.

HABITAT: Lapiés découverts et champs sablonneux.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Aux Etats-Unis, on étudie la possibilité de l'inscrire sur la liste des espèces menacées ou menacées d'extinction. Menacée d'extinction en Illinois et en Ohio.

REMARQUES: Commune dans les lapiés de l'ouest de l'île Manitoulin.

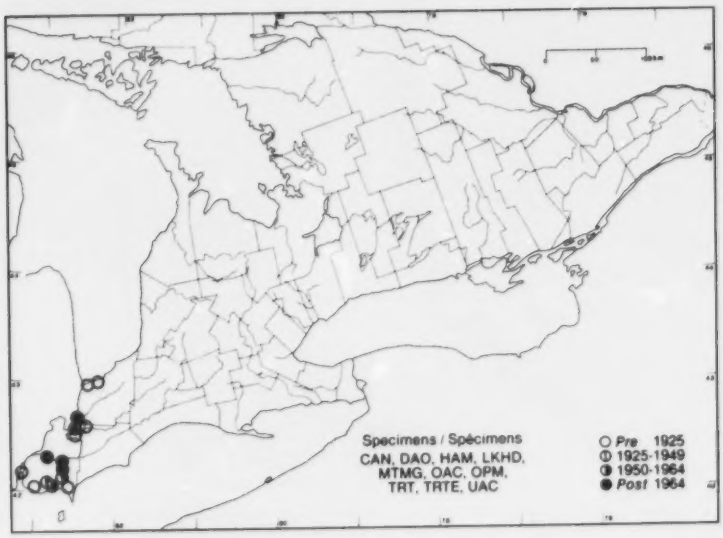
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

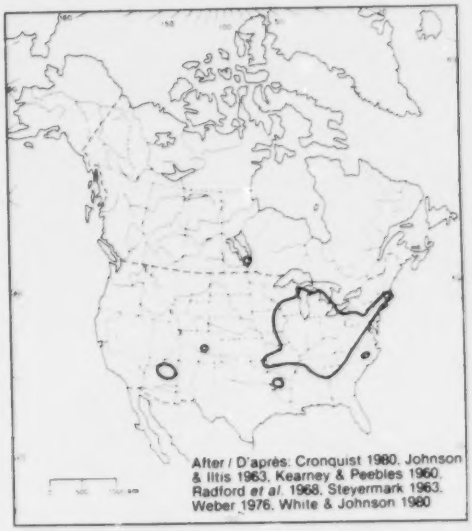
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Krigia biflora* (Walt.) Blake**

Two-flowered cynthia





HABITAT: Woodlands, meadows, and fields.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Possibly extirpated in Delaware; rare in Colorado and Mississippi.

HABITAT: Terrains boisés, prés et champs.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Peut-être déracinée du Delaware; rare au Colorado et au Mississippi.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Chinnappa, C.C. 1981. Cytological studies in *Krigia* (Asteraceae). Canadian Journal of Genetics and Cytology 23:671-678.

Johnson, M.F., & H.H. Iltis. 1963. Preliminary reports on the flora of Wisconsin. No. 48. Compositae (Tribes Eupatorieae, Vernonieae, Cynarieae, and Cichorieae). Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters 52:255-342.

Shinners, L.H. 1947. Revision of the genus *Krigia* Schreber. Wrightia 1:187-206.

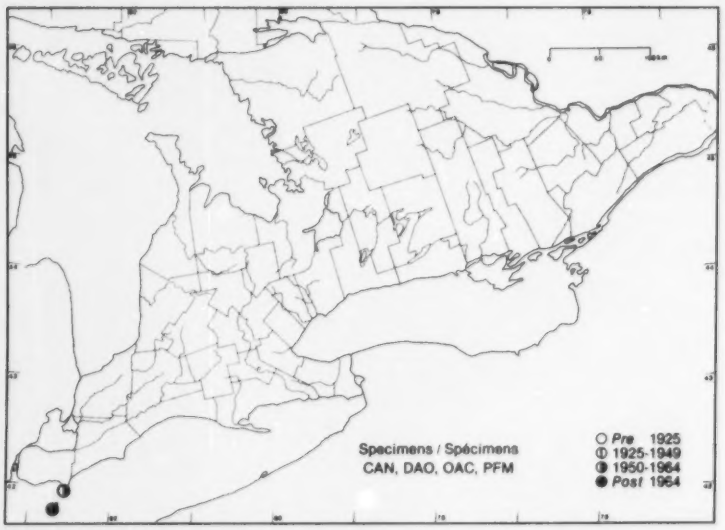
C.C. Chinnappa & B.M. Smith

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Lactuca floridana* (L.) Gaertn.**

Blue lettuce
Laitue



HABITAT: Dry deciduous woods.

STATUS: Rare in Canada and Minnesota.

HABITAT: Bois de feuillus xériques.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada et au Minnesota.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Radloff, H.W., Jr. 1961. The taxonomy of *Lactuca* (Compositae) in North America. Ph.D. Thesis. University of Illinois, Urbana. 183 pp. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

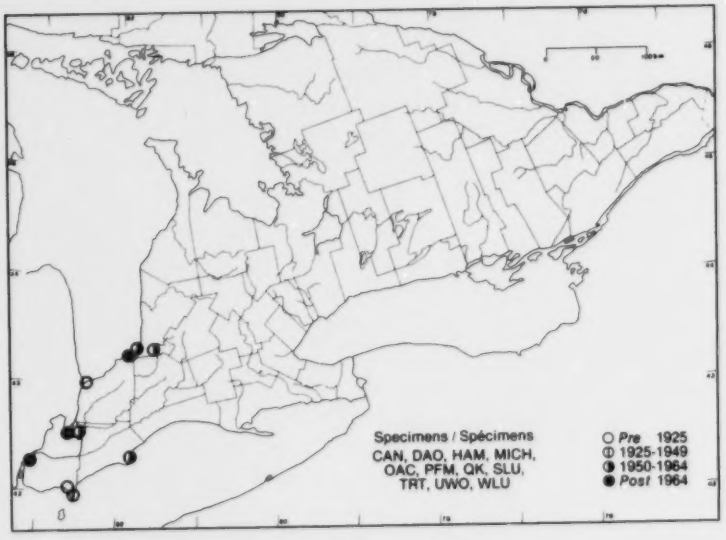
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

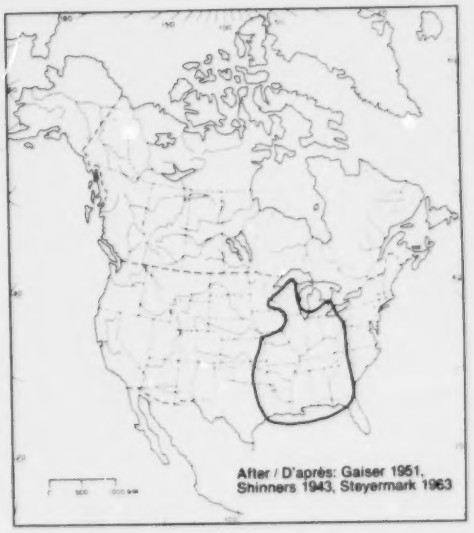
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Liatris aspera* Michx. var. *intermedia* (Lunell) Gaiser**

Rough blazing-star
Liatride





HABITAT: Open sandy woods, dry roadsides, and sandy prairies.

STATUS: Rare in Canada.

NOTES: Sometimes cultivated in gardens and occasionally adventive, as in West Hill (Toronto).

HABITAT: Bois sablonneux clairs, terrains secs en bordure des chemins, et prairies sablonneuses.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada.

REMARQUES: Parfois cultivée dans les jardins et occasionnellement adventice, comme à West Hill (Toronto).

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Gaiser, L.O. 1946. The genus *Liatris*. Rhodora 48:165-183, 216-263, 273-326, 331-382, 393-412.
Gaiser, L.O. 1951. Evidence of intersectional hybrids in *Liatris*. Evolution 5:52-67.
Shinners, L.H. 1943. A revision of the *Liatris scariosa* complex. American Midland Naturalist 29:27-41.

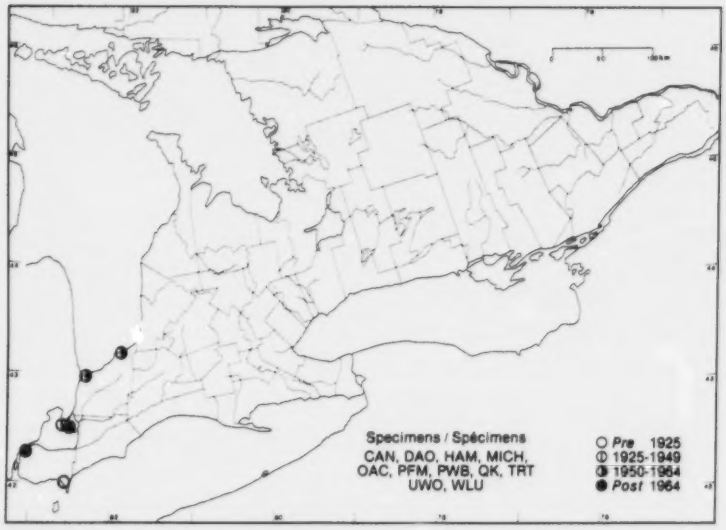
D.J.White & R.V. Maher

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Liatris spicata* (L.) Willd.**

Dense blazing-star
Liatride



HABITAT: Wet meadows, damp thickets, marshes, and dry prairies.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Possibly extirpated in Delaware; threatened in Wisconsin.

NOTES: Commonly cultivated in gardens and occasionally escapes to nearby areas, as in West Hill (Toronto) and Elgin County.

HABITAT: Prés détrempés, fourrés humides, marécages et prairies xériques.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Peut-être déracinée du Delaware; menacée au Wisconsin.

REMARQUES: Couramment cultivée dans les jardins, cette plante apparaît occasionnellement dans les zones avoisinantes, comme à West Hill (Toronto) et dans le comté d'Elgin.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Catling, P.M., & S.M. McKay. 1974. An interesting association of plants along a railway track at West Hill, Ontario. Ontario Field-Biologist 28:49-51.

Gaiser, L.O. 1946. The genus *Liatris*. Rhodora 48:165-183, 216-263, 273-326, 331-382, 393-412.

Roberts, T.M., T. Robson, & P.M. Catling. 1977. Factors maintaining a disjunct community of *Liatris spicata* and other prairie species in Ontario, Canada. Canadian Journal of Botany 55:593-605.

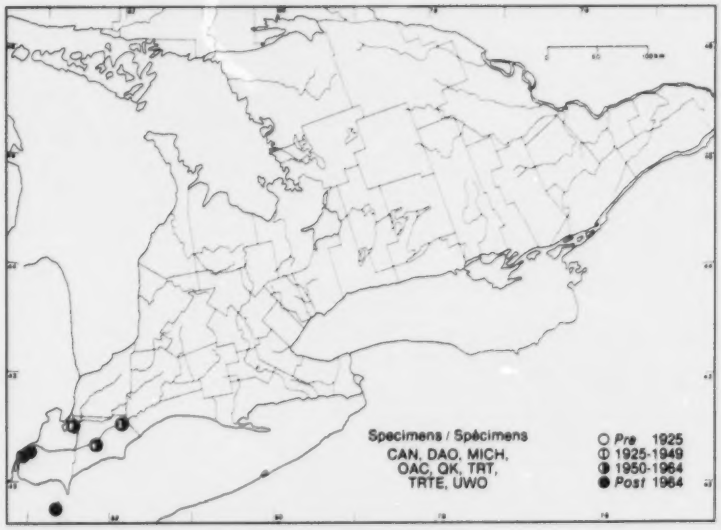
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Ratibida pinnata* (Vent.) Barnh.**

Gray-headed coneflower
Rudbèque



HABITAT: Moist prairies and sandy roadsides.

STATUS: Rare in Canada, Minnesota, and Mississippi.

HABITAT: Prairies humides et terrains sablonneux en bordure des routes.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada, au Minnesota et au Mississippi.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Richards, E.L. 1968. A monograph of the genus *Ratibida*. Rhodora 70:348-393.

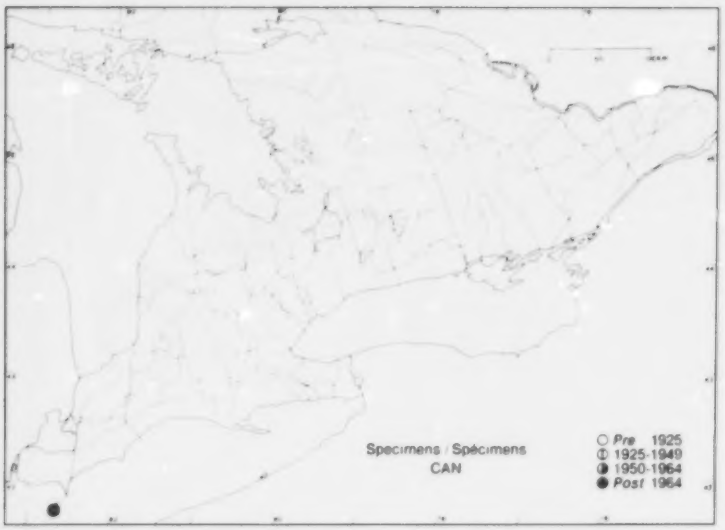
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Senecio glabellus* Poir.**

Butterweed
Séneçon



HABITAT: Moist sandy and rocky shores.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in Texas.

HABITAT: Plages sablonneuses et rocailleuses humides.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction au Texas.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Campbell, C.A., & A.A. Reznicek. 1977. New vascular plant records on Pelee and East Sister Islands, Essex County, Ontario. Canadian Field-Naturalist 91:384-390.

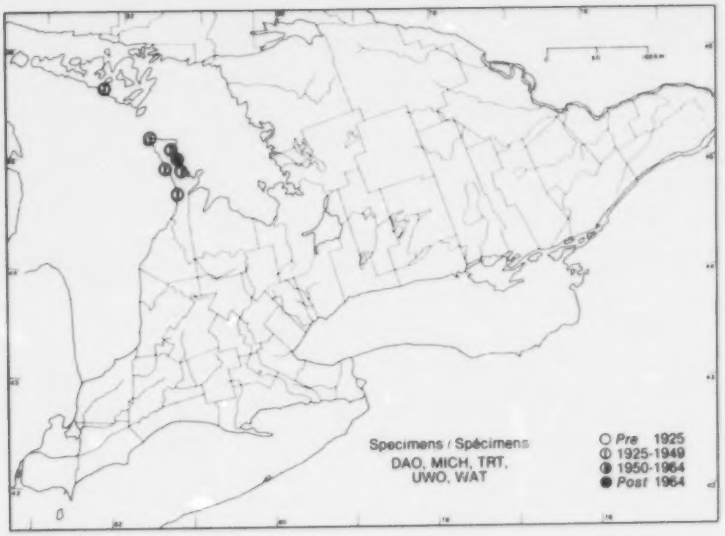
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Senecio obovatus* Muhl. ex Willd.**

Roundleaf ragwort
Séneçon



HABITAT: Rocky woods and shaded shorelines.

STATUS: Rare in Canada.

NOTES: Very similar to the common and widespread *S. pauperculus* Michx. and possibly more overlooked than rare.

HABITAT: Bois rocailleux et rives ombragées.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada.

REMARQUES: Très semblable à l'espèce commune et répandue, *S. pauperculus* Michx., le séneçon est peut-être plus difficile à reconnaître que rare.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Barkley, T.M. 1962. A revision of *Senecio aureus* Linn. and allied species. Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science 65:318-408.

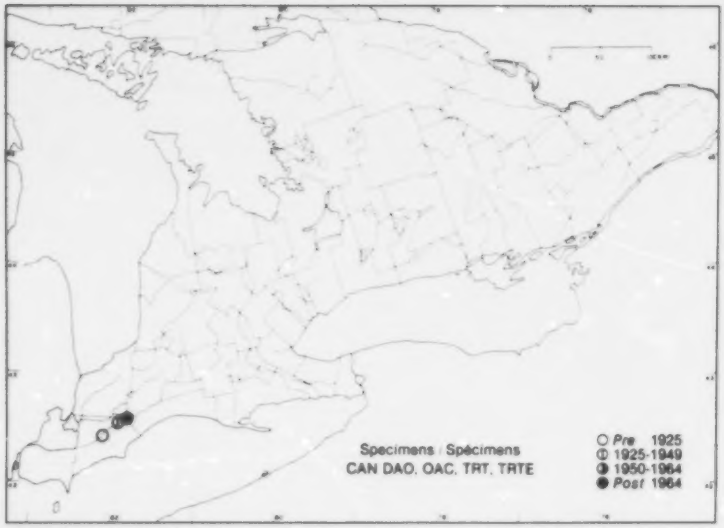
D.J. White & R.V Maher

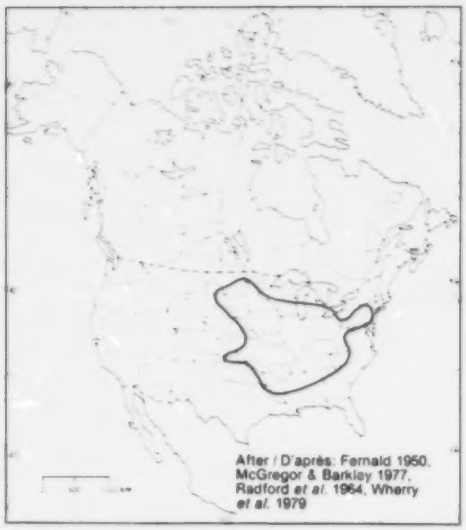
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Silphium perfoliatum* L.**

Cup-plant, Indian-cup
Silphie





HABITAT: Riverbanks, floodplains, and moist fields.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Threatened in Michigan.

NOTES: Sometimes cultivated in gardens and adventive. Collections from Toronto, Simcoe County, and Muskoka District may represent such casual introductions.

HABITAT: Rives des cours d'eau, plaines inondables et champs humides.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée au Michigan.

REMARQUES: Parfois cultivée dans les jardins et adventice. Les spécimens cueillis à Toronto, dans le comté de Simcoe et dans le district de Muskoka ont peut-être été introduits accidentellement.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Perry, L.M. 1937. Notes on *Silphium*. Rhodora 39:281-297.

Soper, J.H. 1962. Some genera of restricted range in the Carolinian flora of Canada. Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute 34:3-56.

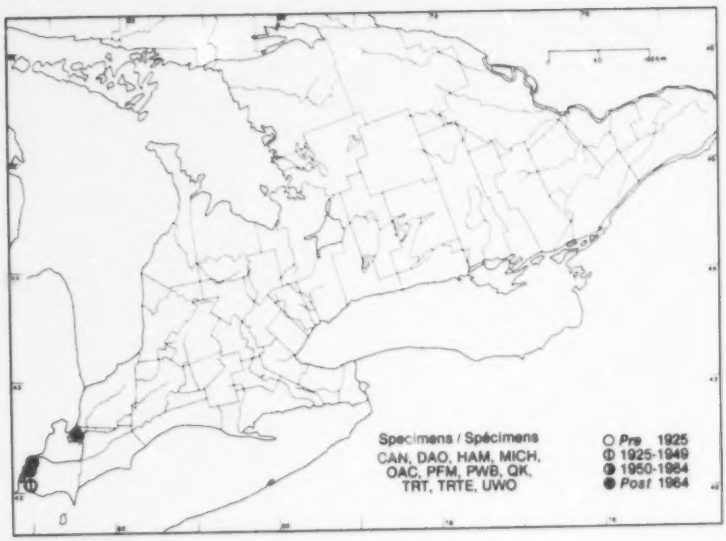
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

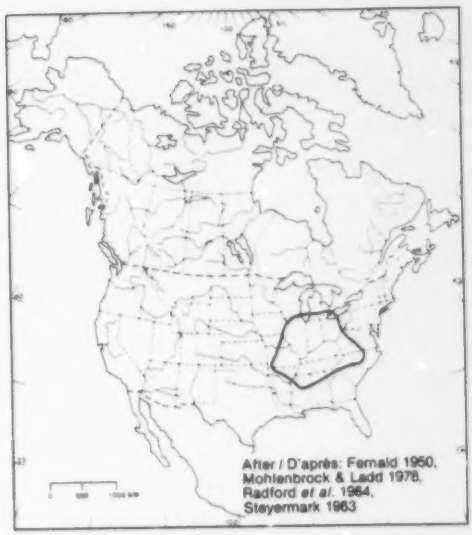
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Silphium terebinthinaceum* Jacq.**

Prairie-dock
Rhubarbe de Louisiane





HABITAT: Wet prairies, thickets, and roadsides.

STATUS: Rare in Canada.

NOTES: Occasionally cultivated in gardens and adventive. Collections from Brant and Haldimand Counties may represent such casual introductions.

HABITAT: Prairies humides, fourrés et bords des routes.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada.

REMARQUES: Occasionnellement cultivée dans les jardins et adventice. Les spécimens cueillis dans les comtés de Brant et de Haldimand y ont peut-être été introduits accidentellement.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Perry, L.M. 1937. Notes on *Silphium*. Rhodora 39:281-297.

Soper, J.H. 1962. Some genera of restricted range in the Carolinian flora of Canada. Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute 34:3-56.

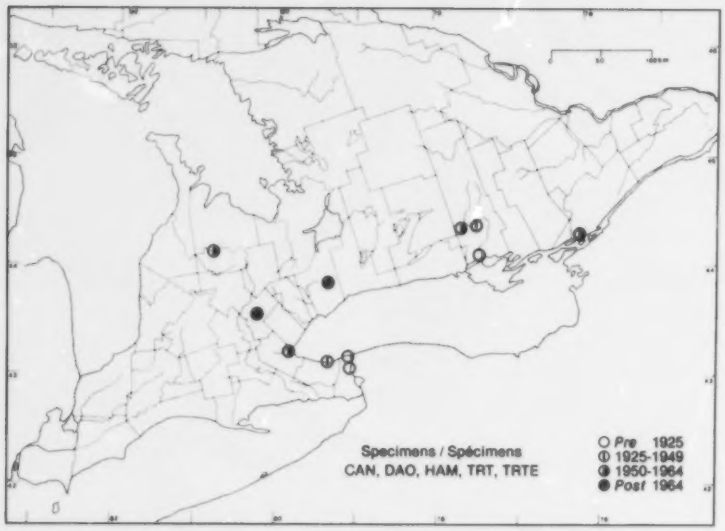
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Solidago arguta* Ait.**

Sharp-leaved goldenrod
Verge d'or



HABITAT: Mesic to dry woods.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in Illinois and Ohio.

NOTES: Morphologically similar to *S. patula* Muhl. which is frequent in Carolinian zone swamps and wet meadows. This species has very scabrous leaves and a thicker, angled stem compared to the glabrous or slightly scabrous leaves and round stem of *S. arguta*.

HABITAT: Bois mésoïques et xériques.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction en Illinois et en Ohio.

REMARQUES: Ressemble par la morphologie à *S. patula* Muhl., qui est fréquente dans les marécages et les prés détrempés des Carolines. Cette espèce possède des feuilles très rugueuses et une tige plutôt épaisse et anguleuse, alors que *S. arguta* est pourvue de feuilles glabres ou légèrement rudes et d'une tige arrondie.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Morton, G.H. 1973. The taxonomy of the *Solidago arguta-bootii* complex. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. 131 pp. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Semple, J.C., & G.S. Ringius. 1983. The goldenrods of Ontario: *Solidago* L. and *Euthamia* Nutt. University of Waterloo Biology Series No. 26. 84 pp.

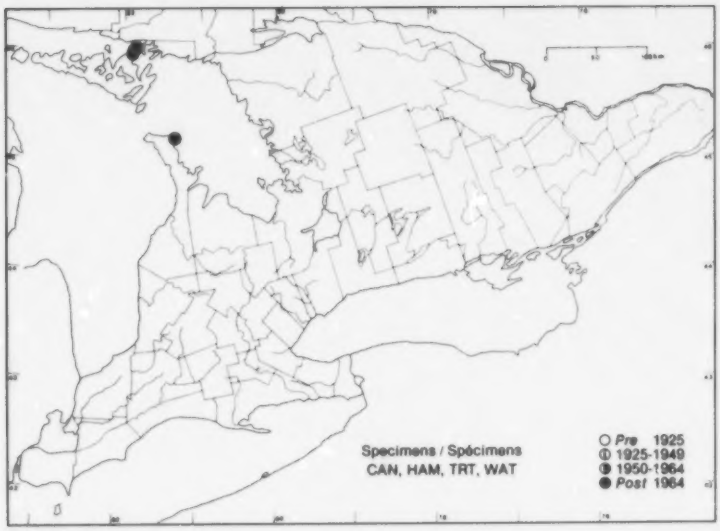
J.C. Semple & G.S. Ringius

1983

ASTERACEAE

Solidago houghtonii **T. & G.**

Houghton's goldenrod
Verge d'or de Houghton



HABITAT: Marshy limestone pavements and plains.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Threatened in Michigan and New York.

NOTES: This polyploid species may have arisen in the Great Lakes region since deglaciation. It resembles *S. ptarmicoides* (Nees) Boivin and *S. ohioensis* Riddell and it has been suggested that it may have come from them through hybridization and subsequent chromosome doubling.

HABITAT: Lapiés marécageux et plaines.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée au Michigan et dans l'Etat de New York.

REMARQUES: Cette espèce polyploïde est peut-être apparue dans la région des Grands Lacs après la déglaciation. Elle ressemble à *S. ptarmicoides* (Nees) Boivin et *S. ohioensis* Riddell et certains pensent qu'elle pourrait dériver de ces espèces par hybridation et duplication chromosomique.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Guire, K.E., & E.G. Voss. 1963. Distribution of distinctive shoreline plants in the Great Lakes region. Michigan Botanist 2:99-114.

Morton, J.K. 1979. Observations on Houghton's goldenrod (*Solidago houghtonii* T. & G.). Michigan Botanist 18:31-35.

Semple, J.C., & G.S. Ringius. 1983. The goldenrods of Ontario: *Solidago* L. and *Euthamia* Nutt. University of Waterloo Biology Series No. 26. 84 pp.

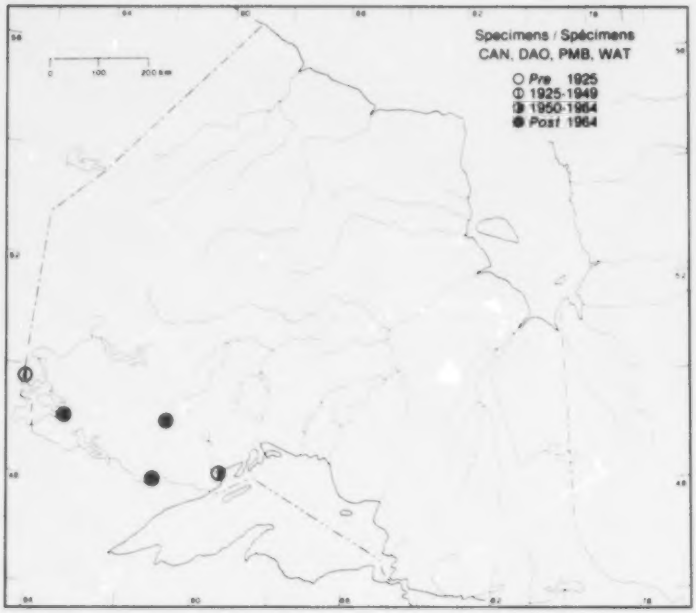
J.C. Semple & G.S. Ringius

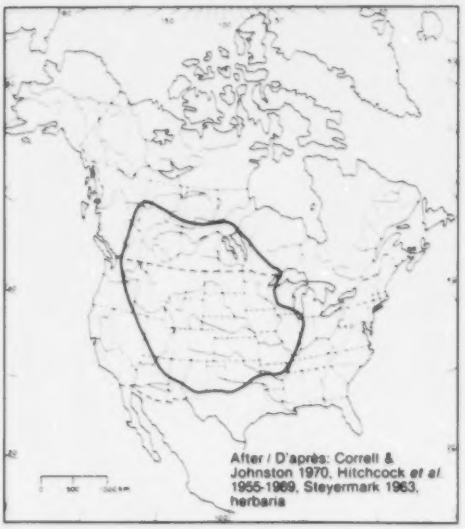
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Solidago missouriensis* Nutt.**

Missouri goldenrod
Verge d'or de Missouri





HABITAT: Dry soils and rocky slopes.

NOTES: Intergrades into *S. juncea* Ait. in northwestern Ontario.

HABITAT: Sols secs et pentes rocailleuses.

REMARQUES: Se rapproche par gradations de l'espèce *S. juncea* Ait. dans le nord-ouest de l'Ontario.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Semple, J.C., & G.S. Ringius. 1983. The goldenrods of Ontario: *Solidago* L. and *Euthamia* Nutt. University of Waterloo Biology Series No. 26. 84 pp.

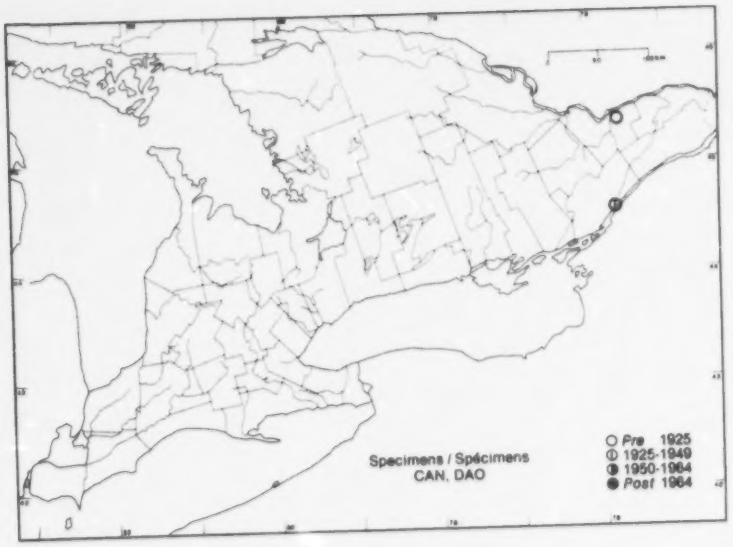
J.C. Semple & G.S. Ringius

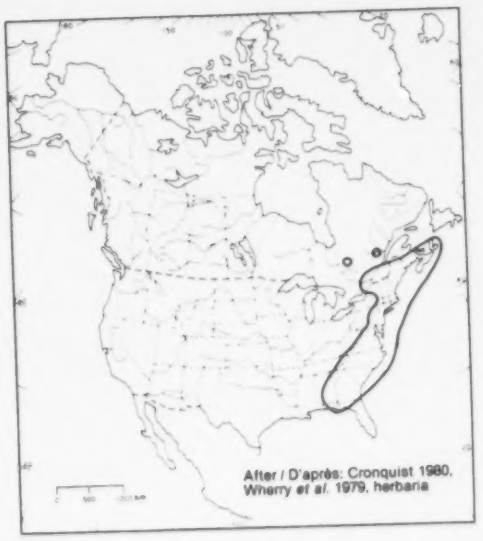
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Solidago puberula* Nutt.**

Downey goldenrod
Verge d'or pubérulente





HABITAT: Open, sandy disturbed areas.

NOTES: A common species east of the Appalachians and frequent in the Adirondacks. Distinguished by its attenuate phyllaries, deep yellow rays and discs, and very fine stem pubescence.

HABITAT: Terrains remués ouverts et sablonneux.

REMARQUES: Espèce commune à l'est des Appalaches et fréquente dans les Adirondacks. Elle se distingue par ses phyllodes réduites, ses rayons et ses disques jaune foncé et la pubescence très fine de sa tige.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Semple, J.C., & G.S. Ringius. 1983. The goldenrods of Ontario: *Solidago* L. and *Euthamia* Nutt. University of Waterloo Biology Series No. 26. 84 pp.

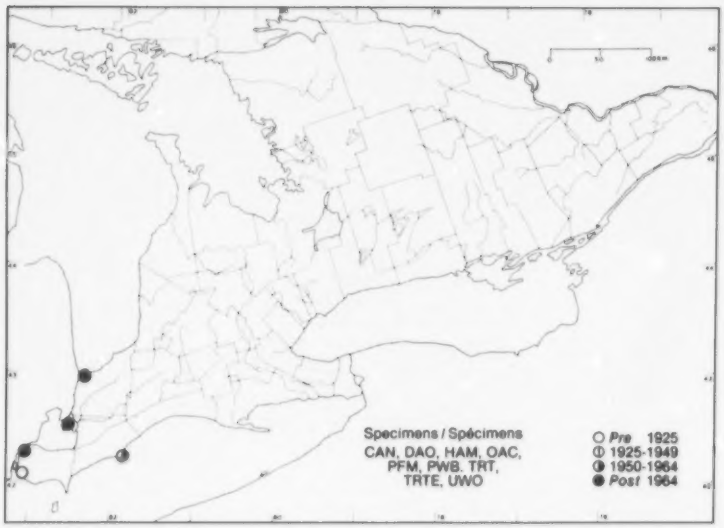
J.C. Semple & G.S. Ringius

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Solidago riddellii* Frank**

Riddell's goldenrod
Verge d'or de Riddell



HABITAT: Wet marshy ground and old fields.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Rare in Iowa, Minnesota, and Ohio.

NOTES: Similar to *S. ohioensis* Riddell; distinguished by leaves folded along the midrib and several to many prominent white veins arising at the leaf base.

HABITAT: Terrains marécageux et champs anciens.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada, en Iowa, au Minnesota et en Ohio.

REMARQUES: Ressemble à *S. ohioensis* Riddell; se distingue par ses feuilles repliées le long de la nervure médiane et par des veines blanches parfois nombreuses qui font saillie à la base de la feuille.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Semple, J.C., & G.S. Ringius. 1983. The goldenrods of Ontario: *Solidago* L. and *Euthamia* Nutt. University of Waterloo Biology Series No. 26. 84 pp.

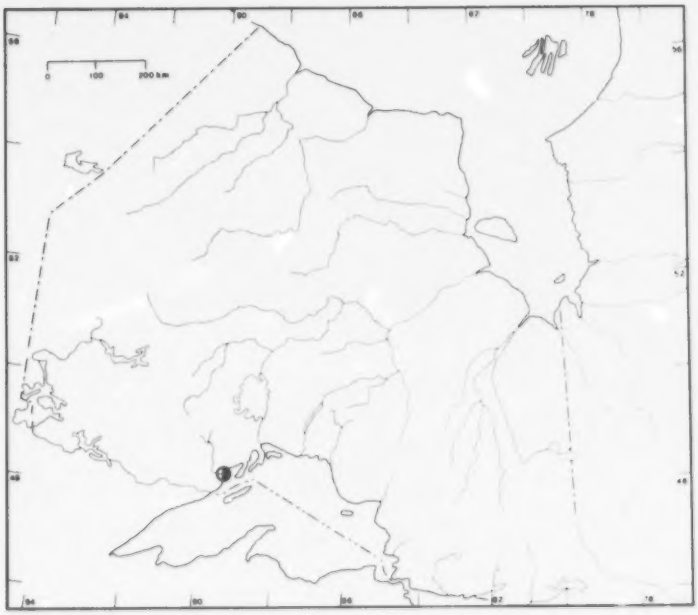
J.C. Semple & G.S. Ringius

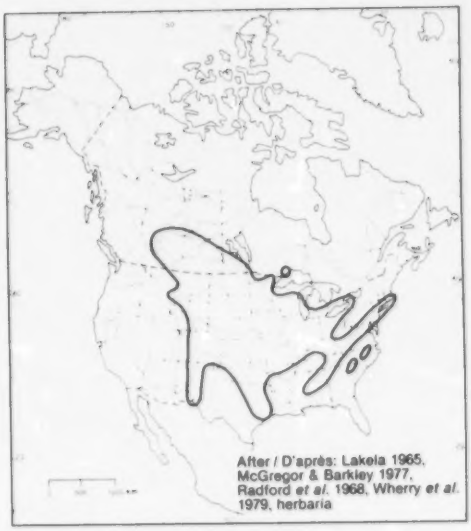
1983

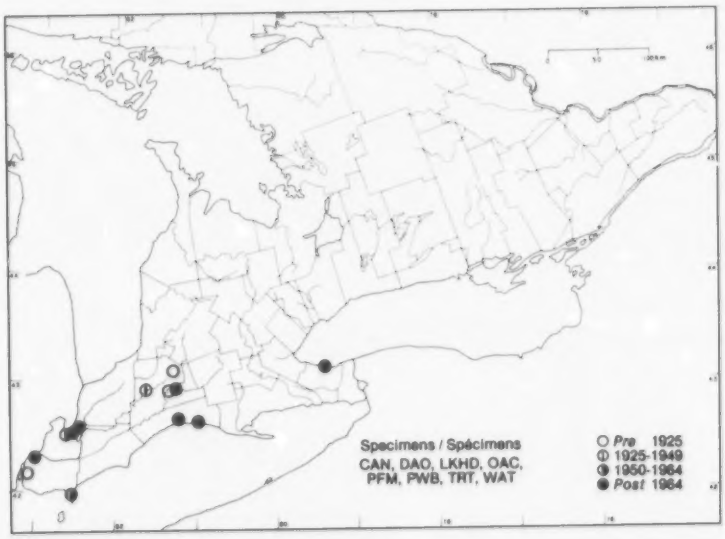
ASTERACEAE

Solidago rigida* L. var. *rigida

Stiff-leaved goldenrod
Verge d'or rigide







HABITAT: Dry sandy soil, prairies, and waste places.

STATUS: Rare in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio.

HABITAT: Sols sablonneux secs, prairies et terrains incultes.

SITUATION: Rare au Massachusetts, au New Jersey, dans l'Etat de New York et en Ohio.

NOTES: Of the two collections from Port Arthur (Thunder Bay) one may be a relict and the other a casual introduction. A collection from Renfrew is probably an introduction. Widely scattered populations throughout the eastern United States are most represented by pre-1930 collections; common on the prairies.

REMARQUES: Des deux spécimens cueillis à Port Arthur (Thunder Bay), l'un pourrait être une relique et l'autre fut peut-être introduit accidentellement. Un spécimen cueilli à Renfrew fut sans doute introduit également. Les populations largement répandues dans tout l'est des Etats-Unis sont surtout représentées par des spécimens cueillis avant 1930; commune dans les prairies.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Semple, J.C., & G.S. Ringius. 1983. The goldenrods of Ontario: *Solidago* L. and *Euthamia* Nutt. University of Waterloo Biology Series No. 26. 84 pp.

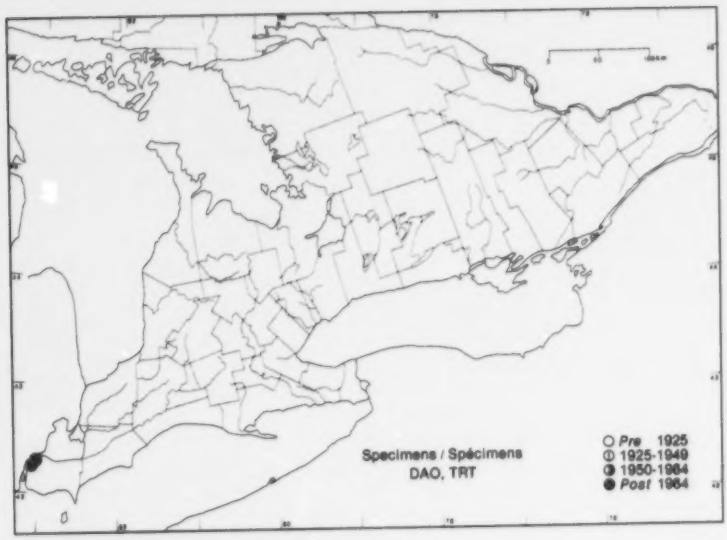
J.C. Semple & G.S. Ringius

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Solidago sempervirens* L.**

Seaside goldenrod
Verge d'or toujours verte



HABITAT: Saline marshes.

STATUS: Rare in Pennsylvania.

NOTES: Found in saline marshes around Windsor in locations having other "maritime" species. It may be a recent introduction in Ontario.

HABITAT: Marais salants.

SITUATION: Rare en Pennsylvanie.

REMARQUES: Se trouve dans les marais salants près de Windsor, dans les habitats où croissent d'autres espèces "maritimes". Il se peut qu'elle ait été introduite récemment en Ontario.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Catling, P.M., & S.M. McKay. 1980. Halophytic plants in southern Ontario. Canadian Field-Naturalist 94:248-258.

Semple, J.C., & G.S. Ringius. 1983. The goldenrods of Ontario: *Solidago* L. and *Euthamia* Nutt. University of Waterloo Biology Series No. 26. 84 pp.

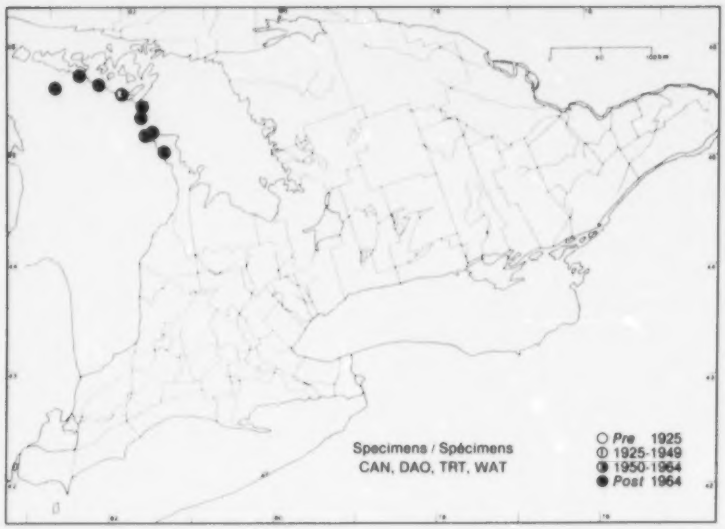
J.C. Semple & G.S. Ringius

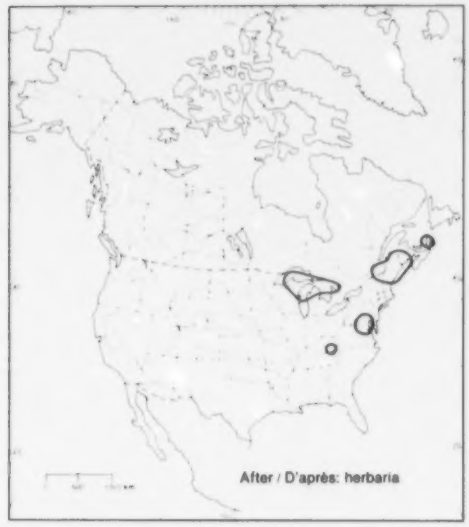
1983

ASTERACEAE

Solidago spathulata DC. ssp. _randii_ (Porter) Cronq.
var. _racemosa_ (Greene) Cronq.
(*S. racemosa* Greene)

Goldenrod
Verge d'or





HABITAT: Dolomitic limestone cliffs and pavements, rocky woods, and sand dunes.

STATUS: Rare in New Brunswick and Quebec.

NOTES: Very similar to var. *randii* which also occurs in Ontario, but only on shoreline rocks along the eastern and northern coasts of Lake Superior. The Ontario populations of var. *racemosa* are tetraploid ($2n = 36$) while those of var. *randii* are diploid ($2n = 18$).

HABITAT: Falaises calcaires et lapiés dolomitiques, bois rocailleux et dunes.

SITUATION: Rare au Nouveau-Brunswick et au Québec.

REMARQUES: Ressemble fortement à la variété *randii* qui croît également en Ontario, mais uniquement parmi les roches couvrant les rives orientale et septentrionale du lac Supérieur. On a découvert que la var. *racemosa* était tétraploïde ($2n = 36$) en Ontario, alors que la var. *randii* est diploïde ($2n = 18$).

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Semple, J.C., R.A. Brammall, & J.G. Chmielewski. 1981. Chromosome numbers of goldenrods, *Euthamia* and *Solidago* (Compositae-Asteraceae). Canadian Journal of Botany 59:1167-1173.

Semple, J.C., & G.S. Ringius. 1983. The goldenrods of Ontario: *Solidago* L. and *Euthamia* Nutt. University of Waterloo Biology Series No. 26. 84 pp.

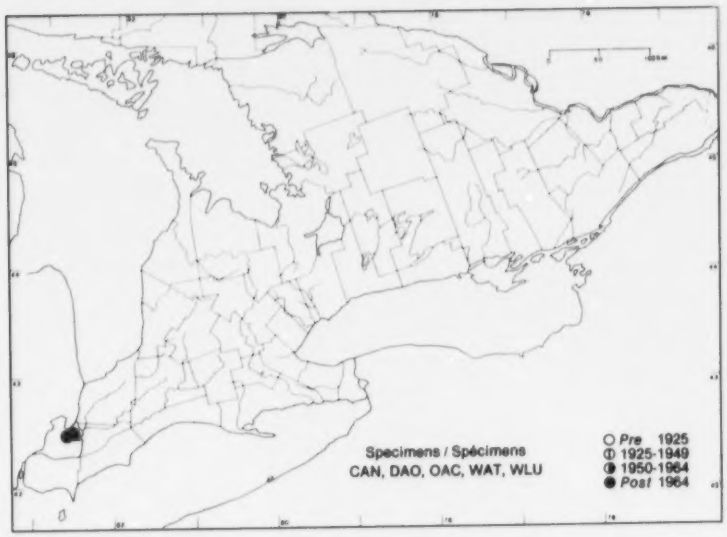
J.C. Semple & G.S. Ringius

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Solidago speciosa* Nutt. var. *rigidiuscula* T. & G.**

Showy goldenrod
Verge d'or



HABITAT: Prairies and dry thickets.

STATUS: Apparently rare throughout the eastern part of its range. It occurs at about six sites on Walpole and Squirrel Islands.

HABITAT: Prairies et fourrés xériques.

SITUATION: Apparemment rare dans toute la partie orientale de son aire de répartition. On la trouve dans une demi-douzaine d'endroits dans les îles Walpole et Squirrel.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Semple, J.C., & G.S. Ringius. 1983. The goldenrods of Ontario: *Solidago* L. and *Euthamia* Nutt. University of Waterloo Biology Series No. 26. 84 pp.

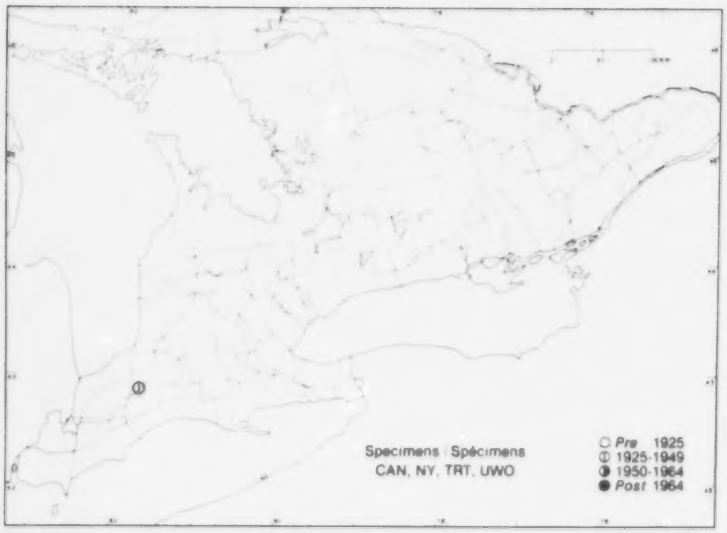
J.C. Semple & G.S. Ringius

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Solidago ulmifolia* Muhl.**

Elm-leaved goldenrod
Verge d'or



HABITAT: Woods, fields, and waste places.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Possibly extirpated in Maine and Vermont.

NOTES: May be confused with some forms of *S. rugosa* Miller or *S. arguta* Ait.

HABITAT: Bois, champs et terrains incultes.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Peut-être déracinée du Maine et du Vermont.

REMARQUES: Peut être confondue avec certaines formes de *S. rugosa* Miller et de *S. arguta* Ait.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Semple, J.C., & G.S. Ringius. 1983. The goldenrods of Ontario: *Solidago* L. and *Euthamia* Nutt. University of Waterloo Biology Series No. 26. 84 pp.

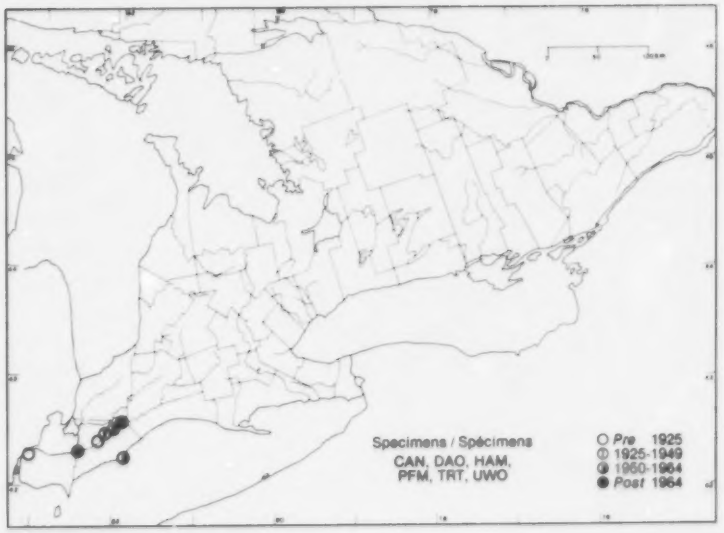
J.C. Semple & G.S. Ringius

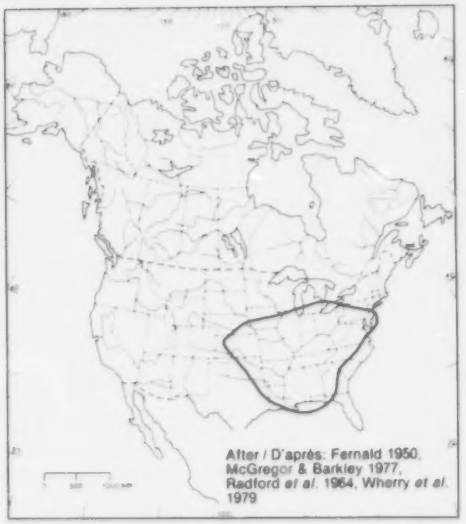
1983

ASTERACEAE

***Verbesina alternifolia* (L.) Britt.**
(*Actinomeris alternifolia* (L.) DC.)

Wingstem
Verbésine





HABITAT: Clay banks, sandy thickets, riverbanks, and rich alluvial woods.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Possibly extirpated in Delaware and rare in New York.

HABITAT: Rives argileuses, fourrés sablonneux, rives de cours d'eau et terrains boisés riches en alluvions.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Peut-être déracinée du Delaware; rare dans l'Etat de New York.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Soper, J.H. 1962. Some genera of restricted range in the Carolinian flora of Canada. Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute 34.3-56.

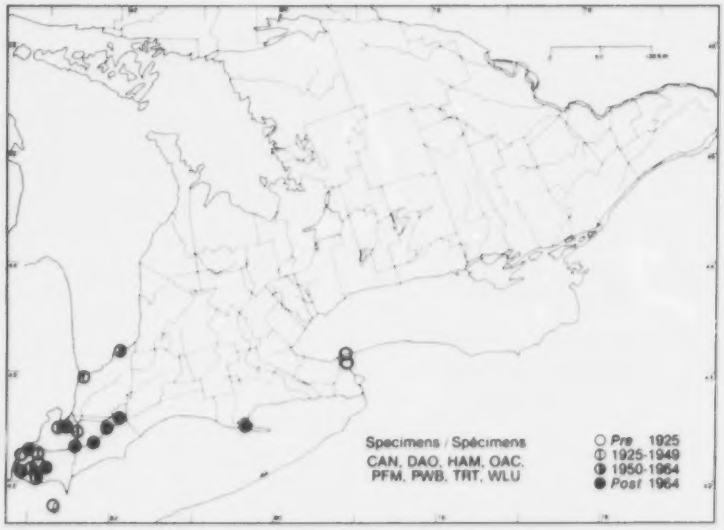
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

1983

ASTERACEAE

***Vernonia gigantea* (Walt.) Trel. ex Banner & Coville**
(*V. altissima* Nutt.)

Tall ironweed
Vernonie



HABITAT: Mesic prairies, thickets, moist woods, roadsides, and grassy meadows.

STATUS: Rare in Canada.

NOTES: It is unclear whether the very similar and closely related *V. missurica* Raf. also occurs in southwestern Ontario.

HABITAT: Prairies mésoïques, fourrés humides, bordures des routes et prés herbeux.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada.

REMARQUES: On ignore si *V. missurica* Raf., espèce très ressemblante et étroitement apparentée à la Vernonie, croît également dans le sud-ouest de l'Ontario.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Cain, S.A. 1944. Foundations of plant geography. Harper, New York. 556 pp.

Urbatsch, L.E. 1972. Systematic study of the Altissimae and Giganteae groups of the genus *Vernonia* (Compositae). Brittonia 24:229-238.

D.J. White & R.V. Maher

1983

Rare Species of Clusiaceae / Espèces rares de Clusiaceae

Hypericum gentianoides
H. prolificum

H. spathulatum = H. prolificum
Sarothra gentianoides = H. gentianoides

Contributors / Collaborateurs

John M. Gillett, Catherine J. Keddy

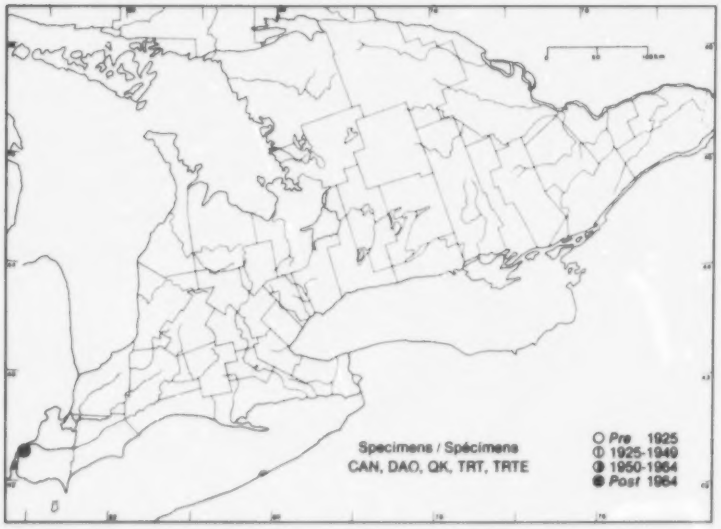
National Museum of Natural Sciences / Musée national des sciences naturelles

1983

CLUSIACEAE

***Hypericum gentianoides* (L.) BSP.**
(*Sarothra gentianoides* L.)

Orange-grass
Hypéric



HABITAT: Open sandy areas.

STATUS: Rare in Canada and Vermont.

NOTES: Confined in Canada to a small area of the Windsor prairie.

HABITAT: Terrains sablonneux ouverts.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada et au Vermont.

REMARQUES: Au Canada, son aire de répartition se limite à une petite partie de la prairie de Windsor.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Gillett, J.M., & N.K.B. Robson. 1981. The St. John's-worts of Canada (Guttiferae). National Museum of Natural Sciences. Publications in Botany 11. 44 pp.

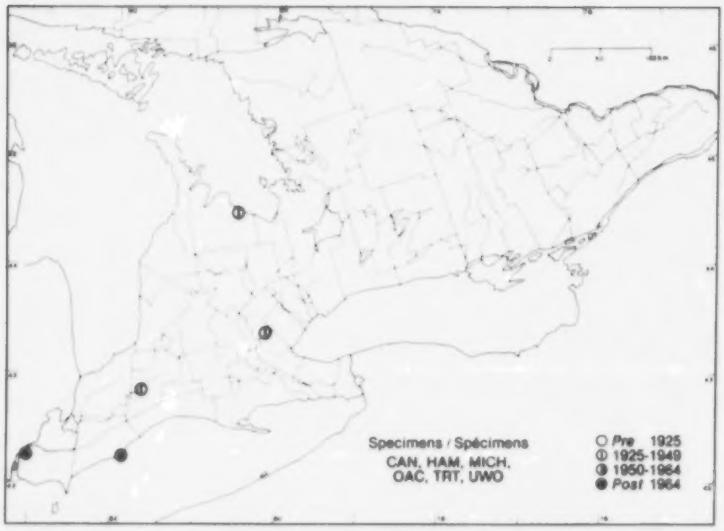
J.M. Gillett & C.J. Keddy

1983

CLUSIACEAE

***Hypericum prolificum* L.**
(*H. spathulatum* (Spach) Steud.)

Shrubby St. John's-wort
Millepertuis prolifère



HABITAT: Fields, prairies, and open woods.

STATUS: Rare in Canada, Delaware, and Massachusetts.

HABITAT: Champs, prairies et bois ouverts.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada, au Delaware et au Massachusetts.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Gillett, J.M., & N.K.B. Robson. 1981. The St. John's-worts of Canada (Guttiferae). National Museum of Natural Sciences. Publications in Botany 11. 44 pp.

Utech, F.H., & H.H. Iltis. 1970. Preliminary reports on the flora of Wisconsin. No. 61. Hypericaceae — St. John's-wort family. Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters 58:325-351.

J.M. Gillett & C.J. Keddy

1983

Rare Species of Gentianaceae / Espèces rares de Gentianaceae

Bartonia paniculata ssp. *paniculata*
B. virginica
Frasera caroliniensis
Gentiana detosa var. raupii = Gentianopsis detonsa ssp. raupii
G. puberula = G. puberulenta
G. puberulenta
G. quinquefolia = Gentianella quinquefolia
Gentianella detosa ssp. raupii = Gentianopsis dentonsa ssp. raupii
G. quinquefolia
Gentianopsis detonsa ssp. *raupii*
Sabatia angularis
Swertia caroliniensis = Frasera caroliniensis

Excluded Species of Gentianaceae / Espèces de Gentianaceae exclues

M/I — misidentified/identification erronée, W/R — widespread or common/répandue.

M/I *Gentiana alba* Muhl. (*G. linearis* Froel., *G. andrewsii* Griseb. f. *albiflora* Britton)
G. detonsa Rottb. var. *nesophila* (Holm) Boivin = *Gentianopsis nesophila*
Gentianella detonsa (Rottb.) G. Don ssp. *nesophila* (Holm) Gillett = *Gentianopsis nesophila*

W/R *Gentianopsis nesophila* (Holm) Iltis

Contributors / Collaborateurs

John M. Gillett, Catherine J. Keddy.

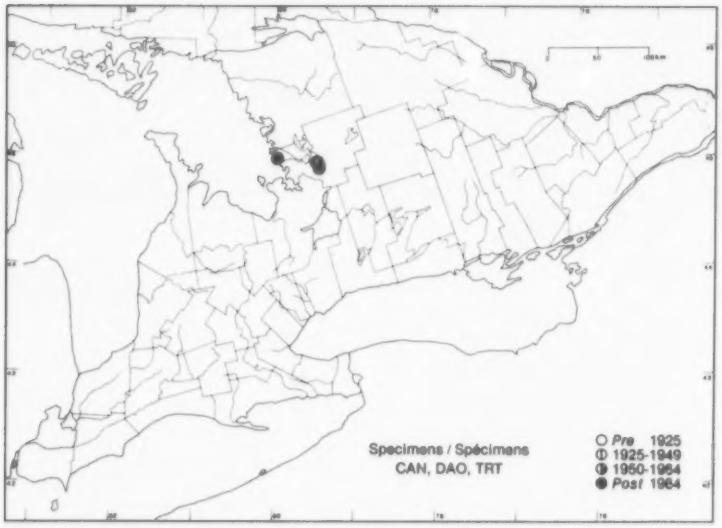
National Museum of Natural Sciences / Musée national des sciences naturelles

1983

GENTIANACEAE

Bartonia paniculata* (Michx.) Muhl. ssp. *paniculata

Screwstem
Bartonie



HABITAT: *Sphagnum* bogs.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in Illinois and Missouri; rare in Delaware and Oklahoma.

HABITAT: Tourbières de sphaignes.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction en Illinois et au Missouri; rare au Delaware et en Oklahoma.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Gillett, J.M. 1959. A revision of *Bartonia* and *Obolaria* (Gentianaceae). Rhodora 61:43-62.
Reznicek, A.A., & R.E. Whiting. 1976. *Bartonia* (Gentianaceae) in Ontario. Canadian Field-Naturalist 90:67-69.

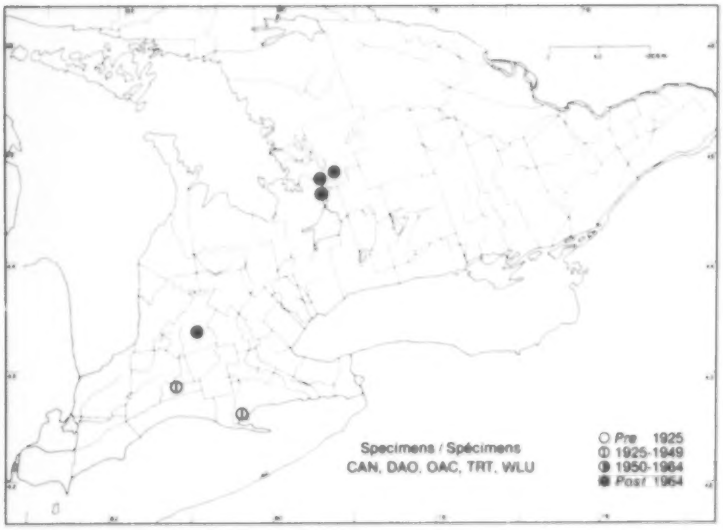
J.M. Gillett & C.J. Keddy

1983

GENTIANACEAE

***Bartonia virginica* (L.) BSP.**

Virginian bartonia
Bartonie de Virginie



HABITAT: Open to slightly shaded moist *Polytrichum* and *Sphagnum* mats.

STATUS: Rare in Quebec. Threatened in Wisconsin; rare in Minnesota and Ohio.

HABITAT: Tapis de polytrics et de sphaignes découverts ou légèrement ombragés.

SITUATION: Rare au Québec. Menacée au Wisconsin; rare au Minnesota et Ohio.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Gillett, J.M. 1959. A revision of *Bartonia* and *Obolaria* (Gentianaceae). Rhodora 61:43-62

Reznicek, A.A., & R.E. Whiting. 1976. *Bartonia* (Gentianaceae) in Ontario. Canadian Field-Naturalist 90:67-69.

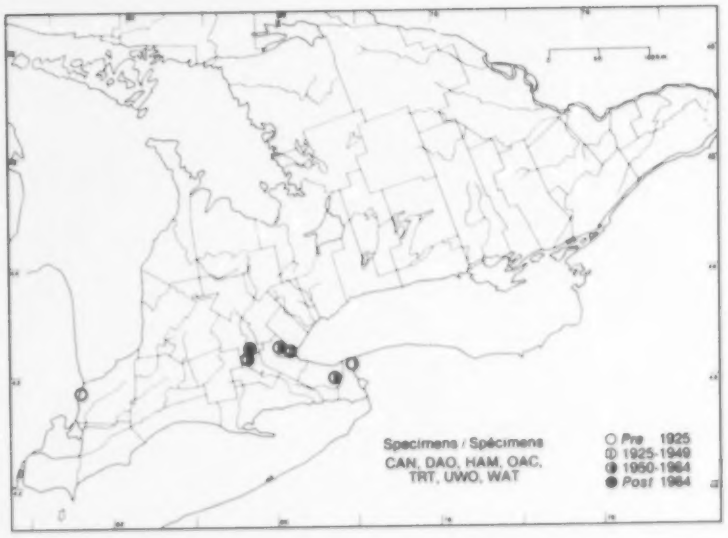
J.M. Gillett & C.J. Keddy

1983

GENTIANACEAE

***Frasera caroliniensis* Walt.**
(*Swertia caroliniesis* (Walt.) Kuntze)

American columbo
Frasère de la Caroline



HABITAT: Woodlands on sandy and clay soils.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in North Carolina; threatened in Louisiana; rare in Alabama, Mississippi, Ohio, and Oklahoma.

HABITAT: Terrains boisés au sol sablonneux et argileux.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction en Caroline du Nord; menacée en Louisiane; rare en Alabama, au Mississippi, en Ohio et en Oklahoma.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Card, H.H. 1931. A revision of the genus *Frasera*. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 18:245-282.

Gillett, J.M. 1963. The gentians of Canada, Alaska and Greenland. Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture. Publication 1180. 99 pp.

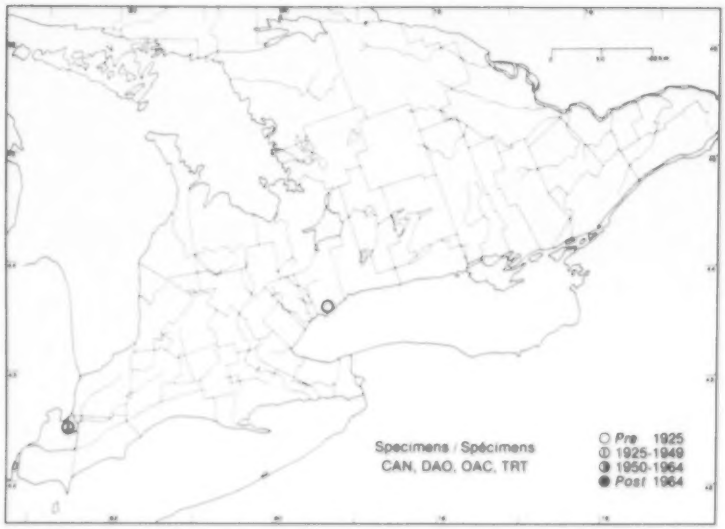
J.M. Gillett & C.J. Keddy

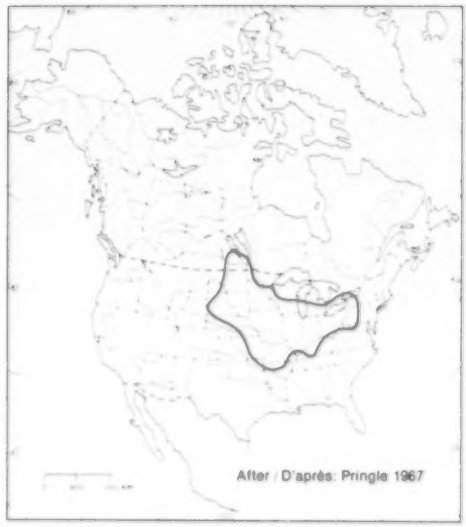
1983

GENTIANACEAE

***Gentiana puberulenta* Pringle**
(*G. puberula* auct. non Michx.)

Downy gentian
Gentiane





HABITAT: Sand plains.

STATUS: Possibly extirpated in Michigan; endangered in Ohio and South Dakota.

NOTES: This species has generally been known as *G. puberula* Michx. However, Michaux's type is a specimen of *G. saponaria* L.

HABITAT: Plaines sablonneuses.

SITUATION: Vraisemblablement déracinée au Michigan; menacée d'extinction en Ohio et au Dakota du Sud.

REMARQUES: Cette espèce est généralement connue sous le nom de *G. puberula* Michx. Toutefois, la variété de Michaux appartient à l'espèce *G. saponaria* L.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Gillett, J.M. 1963. The gentians of Canada, Alaska and Greenland. Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture. Publication 1180. 99 pp.

Pringle, J.S. 1967. *Gentiana puberulenta* sp. nov., a known but unnamed species of the North American prairies. Rhodora 68:209-214.

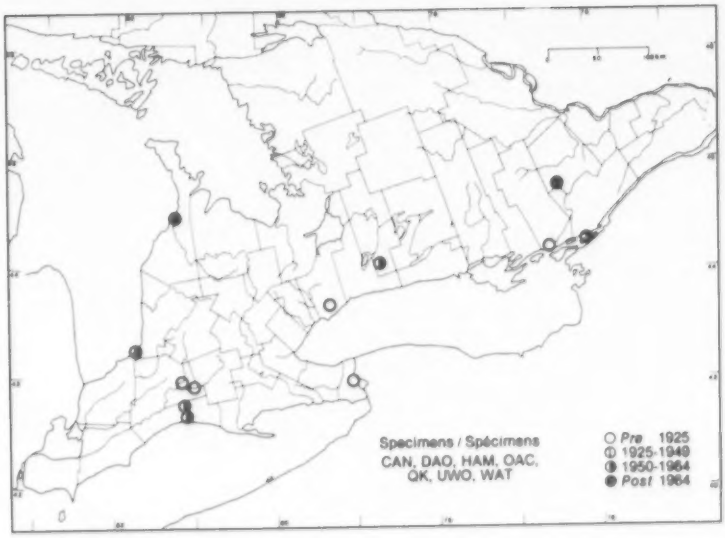
J.M. Gillett & C.J. Keddy

1983

GENTIANACEAE

***Gentianella quinquefolia* (L.) Small**
(*Gentiana quinquefolia* L.)

Ague weed
Gentiane



HABITAT: Moist soil, roadsides, streambanks, and edges of woods.

STATUS: Rare in Canada, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, and Ohio.

HABITAT: Dans les sols humides, en bordure des chemins et des bois et, sur les rives des cours d'eau.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada, au Connecticut, en Iowa, au Kentucky, au Maine, au New Hampshire et en Ohio.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Gillett, J.M. 1963. The gentians of Canada, Alaska and Greenland. Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture. Publication 1180. 99 pp.

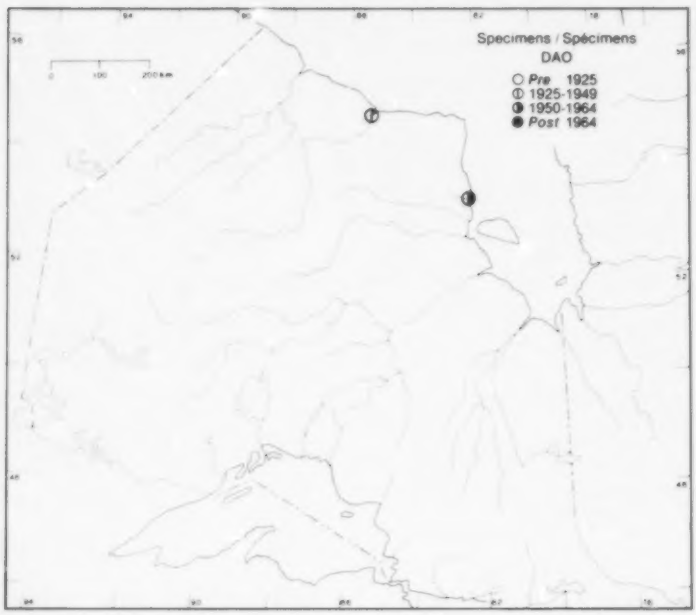
J.M. Gillett & C.J. Keddy

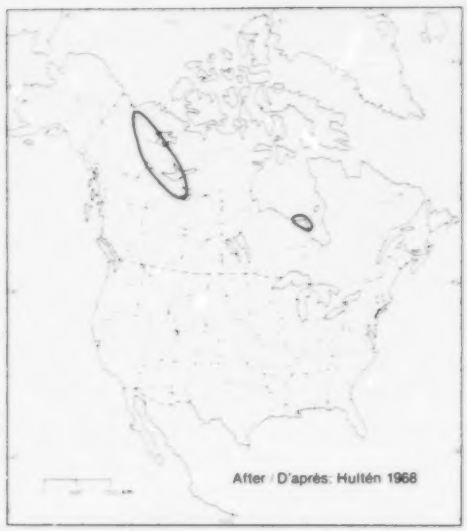
1983

GENTIANACEAE

Gentianopsis detonsa (Rottb.) Ma ssp. _raupii_ (Porsild) Löve & Löve
(_Gentiana detonsa_ Rottb. var. _raupii_ (Porsild) Boivin,
Gentianella detonsa (Rottb.) G. Don ssp. _raupii_ (Porsild) Gillett)

Raup's gentian
Gentiane





HABITAT: Coastal meadows.

STATUS: Rare in Canada.

HABITAT: Prés littoraux.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Gillett, J.M. 1963. The gentians of Canada, Alaska and Greenland. Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture. Publication 1180. 99 pp.

Riley, J.L., & S.M. McKay. 1980. The vegetation and phytogeography of coastal southwestern James Bay. Royal Ontario Museum. Life Sciences Contributions 124. 81 pp.

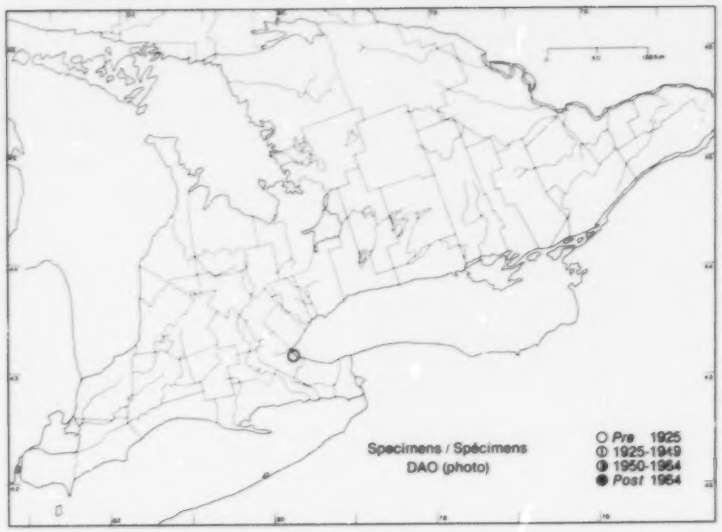
J.M. Gillett & C.J. Keddy

1983

GENTIANACEAE

***Sabatia angularis* (L.) Pursh**

Rose-pink
Sabbatie



HABITAT: Rich soil.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Possibly extirpated in New York; threatened in Michigan; rare in Kansas.

NOTES: Listed by J. Macoun from southwestern Ontario based on a report by Asa Gray. The only known Ontario collection was made by Crooks in 1865 (specimen in MTMG) at Hamilton where it is now extirpated. It is known from Ohio and Pennsylvania (Wilbur 1955) and it is possible that it may once also have occurred on the Ontario side of Lake Erie.

HABITAT: Sols riches.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Peut-être déracinée de l'Etat de New York; menacée au Michigan; rare au Kansas.

REMARQUES: Sur la foi d'un rapport d'Asa Gray, Macoun l'a sur la liste des espèces du sud-ouest de l'Ontario. Cette espèce a été signalée en Ohio et en Pennsylvanie (Wilbur 1955), et il se peut qu'elle se soit déjà trouvée du côté ontarien du lac Erié, mais elle est probablement disparue de cette région à l'heure actuelle.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Gillett, J.M. 1963. The gentians of Canada, Alaska and Greenland. Research Branch, Canada Department of Agriculture. Publication 1180. 99 pp.

Macoun, J. 1884. Catalogue of Canadian plants. Part II — Gamopetalae. Dawson Bros., Montreal. pp. 193-394.

Wilbur, R.L. 1955. A revision of the North American genus *Sabatia*. Rhodora 57:1-33; 43-71; 78-104.

C.J. Keddy

1983

Rare Species of Isoetaceae / Espèces rares de Isoetaceae

Isoetes dodgei = I. riparia
I. eatonii
I. riparia
I. saccharata = I. ripara

Contributor / Collaborateur
Laima Kott

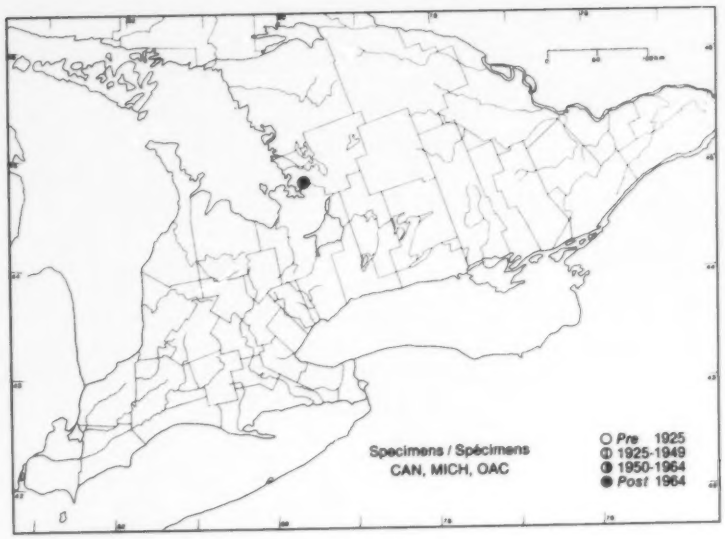
National Museum of Natural Sciences / Musée national des sciences naturelles

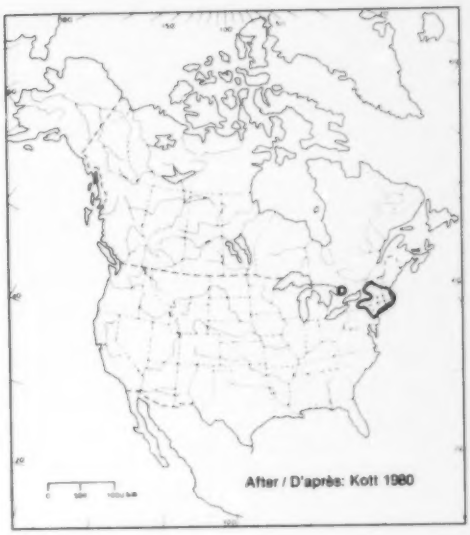
1983

ISOETACEAE

***Isoetes eatonii* Dodge**

Eaton's quillwort
Isoète de Eaton





HABITAT: Aquatic, on sand or gravel in water up to 1.5 m deep.

STATUS: Endangered in New Jersey; threatened in Connecticut; rare in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New York.

HABITAT: Aquatique, sable ou gravier immergé jusqu'à 1.5 m de profondeur.

SITUATION: Menacée d'extinction au New Jersey; menacée au Connecticut; rare au Massachusetts, au New Hampshire et dans l'Etat de New York.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Kott, L. 1980. The taxonomy and biology of the genus *Isoetes* in northeastern North America. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario. 234 pp.

Kott, L. 1980. *Isoetes eatonii,* a quillwort new for Canada. Canadian Field-Naturalist 94:163-166.

Pfeiffer, N. 1922. Monograph of the Isoetaceae. Transactions of the Academy of Science of Saint Louis 9(2):79-233.

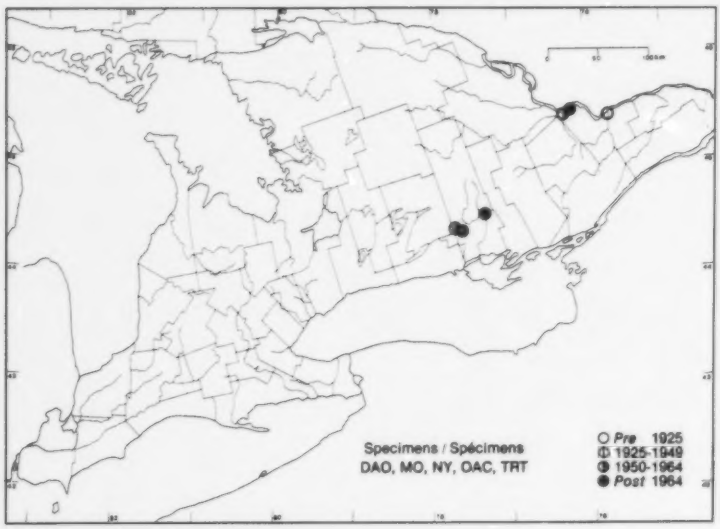
L. Kott

1983

ISOETACEAE

***Isoetes riparia* Engelm.**
(*I. saccharata* Engelm., *I. dodgei* Eaton)

River-bank quillwort
Isoète riparien



HABITAT: Aquatic, on mud or gravel in shallow water.

STATUS: Extirpated in Delaware; threatened in North Carolina; rare in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Vermont.

NOTES: Rarely collected in Ontario along the Ottawa River but known from several localities on the Quebec side.

HABITAT: Aquatique, vase ou gravier en eau peu profonde.

SITUATION: Déracinée du Delaware; menacée en Caroline du Nord; rare au New Hampshire, en Pennsylvanie et au Vermont.

REMARQUES: Rarement cueillie en Ontario, le long de la rivière des Outaouais, mais signalée à plusieurs endroits du côté du Québec.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Kott, L. 1980. The taxonomy and biology of the genus *Isoetes* in northeastern North America. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario. 234 pp.

L. Kott
1983

Rare Species of Melastomataceae / Espèces rares de Melastomataceae

Rhexia virginica

Contributors / Collaborateurs
Paul A. Keddy, Mirek J. Sharp

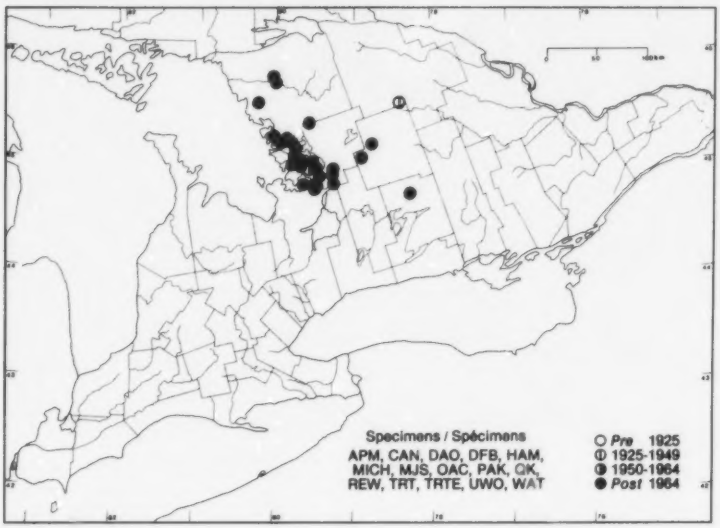
National Museum of Natural Sciences / Musée national des sciences naturelles

1983

MELASTOMATACEAE

***Rhexia virginica* L.**

Virginia meadow beauty
Quadrette



HABITAT: Exposed sandy and coarse gravel shorelines with sandy or peaty soils; mainly southern aspects.

STATUS: Threatened in Wisconsin; potentially threatened in Ohio; and rare in Michigan and Vermont.

NOTES: This disjunct member of the Atlantic coastal plain flora may have migrated into Ontario during the retreat of the Wisconsin ice sheet. It survives here in open habitats that are most likely maintained by periodic flooding. Threats to the species include (1) the stablization of water levels by dams thus allowing the growth of woody species to the water's edge, and (2) cottage development on shorelines.

HABITAT: Rivages exposés au sol sablonneux ou tourbeux couvert de sable et de gros gravier; croît surtout sur les rives orientées au sud.

SITUATION: Menacée au Wisconsin, virtuellement menacée en Ohio et rare au Michigan et au Vermont.

REMARQUES: Il se peut que ce membre détaché de la flore de la plaine côtière de l'Atlantique ait migré en Ontario pendant la récession du glacier du Wisconsin. On le trouve toujours en Ontario dans les habitats découverts qui sont soumis à des inondations périodiques. Les principaux facteurs qui menacent l'espèce sont: 1) la stabilisation des niveaux hydrographiques au moyen de barrages, qui favorise la croissance d'espèces ligneuses au bord de l'eau, et 2) la construction de maisons de campagne en bordure des plans d'eau.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

James, C.W. 1956. A revision of *Rhexia* (Melastomataceae). Brittonia 8:201-230.

Keddy, P.A. 1981. Vegetation with Atlantic coastal plain affinities in Axe Lake, near Georgian Bay, Ontario. Canadian Field-Naturalist 95:241-248.

Kral, R., & P.E. Bostick. 1969. The genus *Rhexia* (Melastomataceae). Sida 3:387-440.

Sharp, M.J. 1983. Factors affecting the distribution of *Rhexia virginica* L. at Axe Lake, Ontario. M.Sc. Thesis, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario. In preparation / en préparation.

M.J. Sharp & P.A. Keddy

1983

Rare Species of Ophioglossaceae / Espèces rares de Ophioglossaceae

Botrychium lanceolatum var. *angustisegmentum*

Excluded Species of Ophioglossaceae / Espèces de Ophioglossaceae exclues

T/O — taxonomic problem/obscure, U/SI — unconfirmed/situation incertaine,
W/R — widespread or common/répandue.

U/SI *Botrychium boreale* (Fries) Milde
W/R *B. lunaria* (L.) Sw. var. *lunaria*
W/R *B. lunaria* var. *minganense* (Victorin) Dole
T/O *B. ternatum* (Thunb.) Sw.

Acknowledgements

We would like to particularly thank Daniel F. Brunton, Ottawa, for critically reading the manuscript, bringing new records to our attention, and offering many helpful suggestions. We also thank W.H. Wagner, Jr., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, W.J. Cody, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, J. Anzai, Ottawa, W.J. Crins, Erindale College, Mississauga, S.J. Darbyshire, Agriculture Canada, Ottawa, and R.A. Bracken, Ottawa, for their help.

Remerciements

Nous tenons surtout à remercier Daniel F. Brunton, d'Ottawa, d'avoir relu et critiqué le manuscrit, d'avoir signalé de nouveaux dossiers à notre attention et de nous avoir fait de nombreuses suggestions utiles. Nous désirons également remercier W.H. Wagner fils, de l'université du Michigan (Ann Arbor), W.J. Cody, d'Agriculture Canada à Ottawa, J. Anzai, d'Ottawa, W.J. Crins, du collège Erindale à Mississauga, S.J. Darbyshire, d'Agriculture Canada à Ottawa, et R.A. Bracken, d'Ottawa.

Contributors / Collaborateurs

Donald M. Britton, H. Loney Dickson, David J. White.

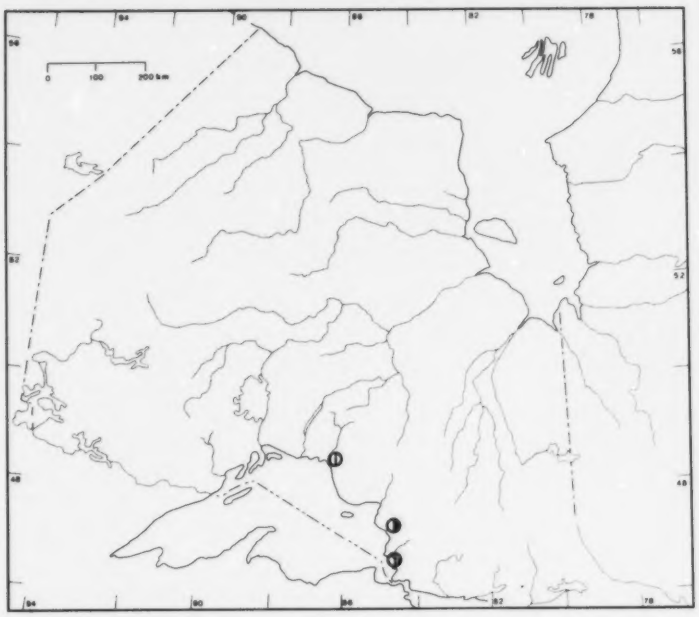
National Museum of Natural Sciences / Musée national des sciences naturelles

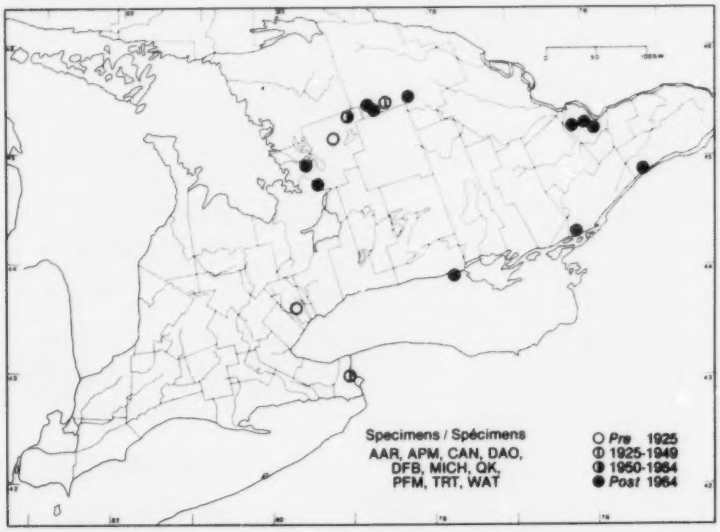
1983

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

***Botrychium lanceolatum* (Gmel.) Angstr.**
var. *angustisegmentum* Eease & Moore

Lance-leaved grape fern
Botryche à sgements étroits





HABITAT: Dry to moist, open woods and rich mature deciduous forest.

STATUS: Rare in Nova Scotia and Quebec. Endangered in Ohio; threatened in Wisconsin; rare in Minnesota and Rhode Island.

HABITAT: Bois clairs xériques, mésoïques ou humides, et forêts de feuillus mûres au sol riche.

SITUATION: Rare au Nouvelle-Ecosse et au Québec. Menacée d'extinction en Ohio; menacée au Wisconsin; rare au Minnesota et dans le Rhode Island.

NOTES: Widespread in Ontario, but it seems to be rare at most known localities. Due to its small size, however, it may be more overlooked than rare.

REMARQUES: Bien qu'assez largement répandue dans la province, cette espèce semble être rare dans la plupart des zones étudiées. Il se peut toutefois que cette réputation de rareté soit davantage attribuable à sa petite taille qui la fait souvent passer inaperçue.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Clausen, R.T. 1938. A monograph of the Ophioglossaceae. Memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club 19:5-177.

H.L. Dickson, D.M. Britton, & D.J. White

1983

Rare Species of Ranunculaceae / Espèces rares de Ranunculaceae

Anemone patens = Pulsatilla patens
Caltha natans
Cimicifuga racemosa
Hydrastis canadensis
Isopyrum biternatum
Myosurus minimus
Pulsatilla patens
Ranunculus hyperboreus
R. palasii
R. pedatifidus ssp. *affinis*
Thalictrum revolutum
T. sparsiflorum var. *richardsonii*

Excluded Species of Ranunculaceae / Espèces de Ranunculaceae exclues

I/A — introduced/allogéne, U/SI — unconfirmed/situation incertaine,
W/R — widespread or common/répandue.

W/R *Anemone multifida* Poir.
W/R *A. parviflora* Michx.
Anemonella thalictricoides (L.) Spach = *Thalictrum thalictricoides*
W/R *Aquilegia brevistyla* Hook.
W/R *Clematis verticillaris* DC.
Delphinium brownii Rydb. = *D. glaucum*
I/A *D. glaucum* S. Wats.
U/SI *Ranunculus ambigens* S. Wats.
W/R *R. cymbalaria* Pursh
W/R *R. fascicularis* Muhl. ex Bigel.
W/R *R. gmelinii* DC. var. *hookeri* (D. Don) Benson
W/R *R. hispidus* Michx.
W/R *R. lapponicus* L.
W/R *R. macounii* Britt.
U/SI *R. micranthus* (Gray) Nutt. ex T. & G.
W/R *R. rhomboideus* Goldie
W/R *Thalictrum thalictricoides* (L.) Eames & Boivin
W/R *T. venulosum* Trel.

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the help of Robert V. Maher, Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia, and June Anzai, Ottawa.

Remerciements

Nous tenons à remercier Robert V. Maher, de Lawrencetown (Nouvelle-Ecosse), et June Anzai, d'Ottawa, pour l'aide qu'ils nous ont fournie.

Contributors / Collaborateurs

H. Loney Dickson, John L. Riley, David J. White.

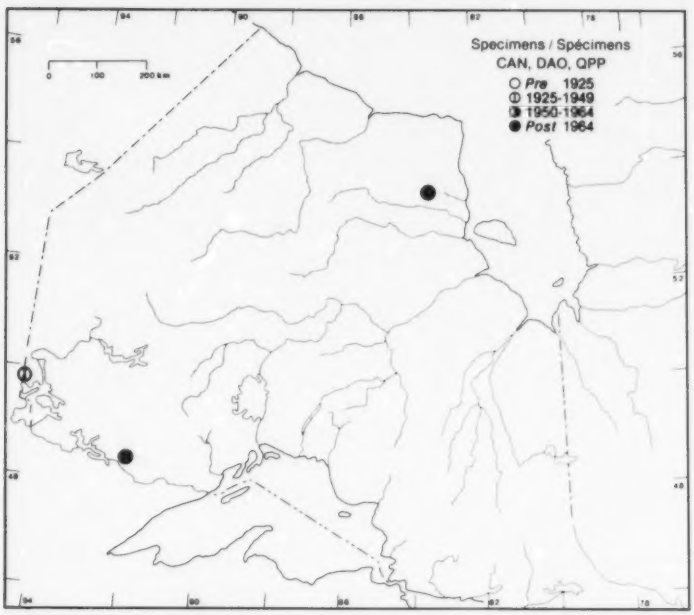
National Museum of Natural Sciences / Musée national des sciences naturelles

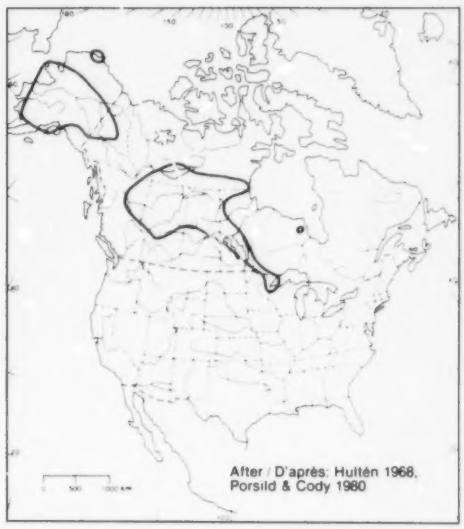
1983

RANUNCULACEAE

Caltha natans Pallas

Floating marsh-marigold
Calthe





HABITAT: Ponds and shallow water.

STATUS: Rare in British Columbia, the continental Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

HABITAT: Etangs et eau peu profonde.

SITUATION: Rare en Colombie-Britannique, dans la partie continentale des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et au Yukon.

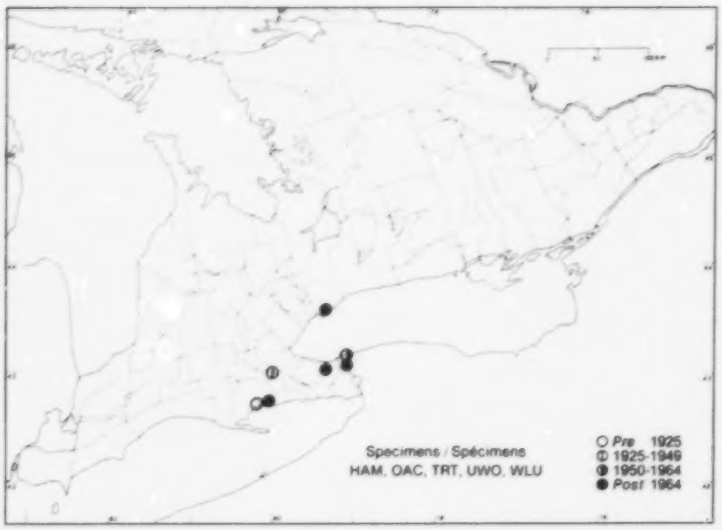
D.J. White & J.L. Riley

1983

RANUNCULACEAE

***Cimicifuga racemosa* (L.) Nutt.**

Black cohosh, bugbane
Actée à grappes



HABITAT: Open, rich, moist woods.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in Illinois and rare in Massachusetts.

HABITAT: Bois clairs, humides et riches.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction en Illinois et rare au Massachusetts.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Soper, J.H. 1962. Some genera of restricted range in the Carolinian flora of Canada. Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute 34:3-56.

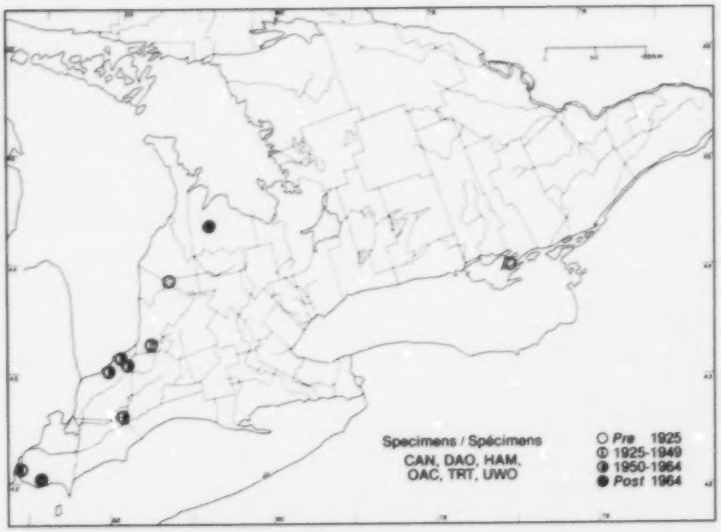
D.J. White & H.L. Dickson

1983

RANUNCULACEAE

***Hydrastis canadensis* L.**

Golden-seal
Sceau d'or



HABITAT: Damp deciduous woods, often on clay soil.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Formerly listed as threatened in the United States (Ayensu & Defilipps 1978), but later removed from consideration (United States Fish & Wildlife Service 1980). Endangered in Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, and North Carolina; threatened in Illinois, Michigan, New York, and Tennessee; rare in Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Virginia.

NOTES: The decreasing area of woodland habitat in southern Ontario along with a past history of being harvested for herbal medicine have contributed to the decline of golden-seal in the province.

HABITAT: Bois de feuillus humides, souvent dans les sols argileux.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada, D'abord inscrit sur la liste des espèces menacées aux Etats-Unis (Ayensu & Defilipps 1978), le sceau d'or en a été rayé par la suite (United States Fish & Wildlife Service 1980). Menacée d'extinction en Alabama, au Connecticut, en Georgie et en Caroline du Nord; menacée en Illinois, au Michigan, dans l'Etat de New York et au Tennessee; rare au Delaware au Maryland, en Pennsylvanie, au Vermont et en Virginie.

REMARQUES: La régression des terres forestières dans le sud de l'Ontario, ainsi que l'usage que l'on faisait autrefois du sceau d'or comme herbe médicinale, ont contribué au déclin de cette plante dans la province.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Lloyd, J.V., & C.G. Lloyd. 1908. *Hydrastis canadensis.* Bulletin of the Lloyd Library of Botany, Pharmacy, and Materica Medica 10:1-184.

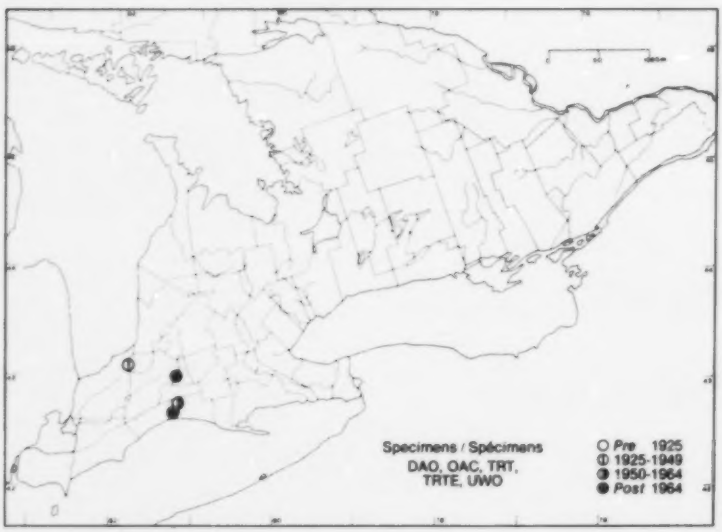
D.J. White & H.L. Dickson

1983

RANUNCULACEAE

***Isopyrum biternatum* (Raf.) T. & G.**

False rue-anemone
Isopyre



HABITAT: Floodplain woods and rich wooded slopes.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in South Dakota; rare in Florida, South Carolina, and Virginia.

HABITAT: Bois de plaines inondables et pentes boisées au sol riche.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction au Dakota du Sud; rare en Floride, en Caroline du Sud et en Virginie.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Griggs, R.F. 1913. Observations on the geographical compensation of the Sugar Grove flora. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club 40:487-499.

Soper, J.H. 1962. Some genera of restricted range in the Carolinian flora of Canada. Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute 34:3-56.

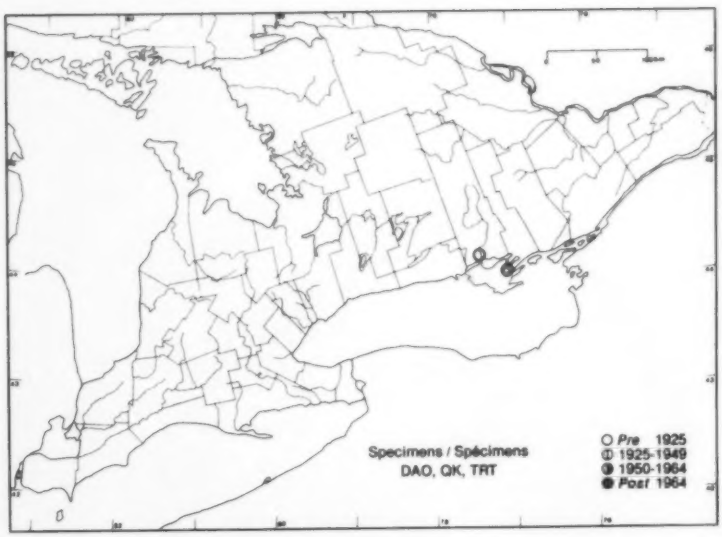
D.J. White & H.L. Dickson

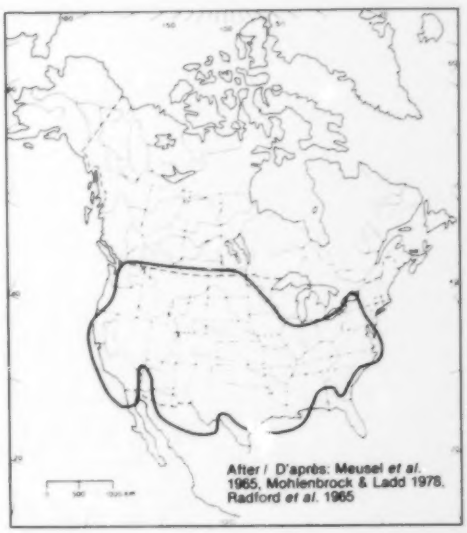
1983

RANUNCULACEAE

***Myosurus minimus* L.**

Mousetail
Queue de souris





HABITAT: Damp, calcareous, rocky places.

STATUS: Rare in British Columbia and Manitoba.

NOTES: Last collected in Ontario in 1866 and now possibly extirpated. It is, however, an inconspicuous plant and careful searches in Prince Edward County and vicinity may turn it up.

HABITAT: Sols calcaires rocailleux et humides.

SITUATION: Rare en Colombie-Britannique et au Manitoba.

REMARQUES: La dernière cueillette enregistrée en Ontario ayant eu lieu en 1866, il se peut que la queue de souris soit actuellement déracinée de cette province. Cette plante est cependant peu voyante et il n'est pas exclu que des recherches attentives permettent un jour de la redécouvrir dans le comté de Prince Edward ou dans les environs.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Campbell, G.R. 1952. The genus *Myosurus* L. (Ranunculaceae) in North America. El Aliso 2:389-403.

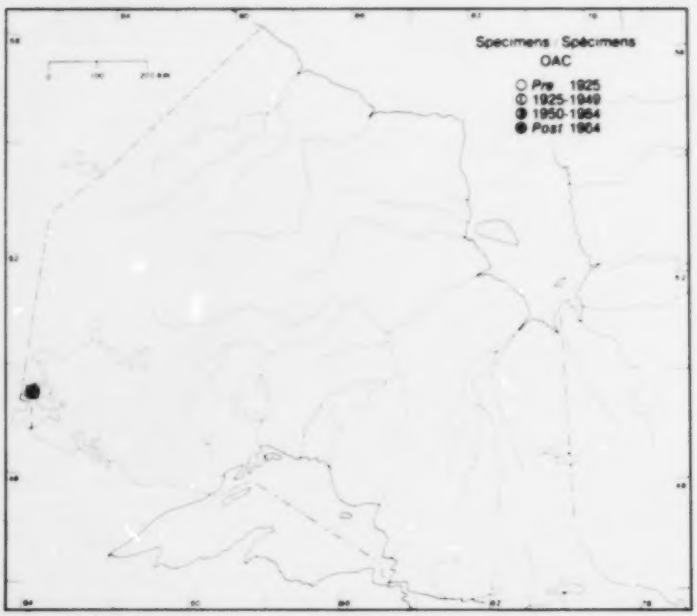
D.J. White & H.L. Dickson

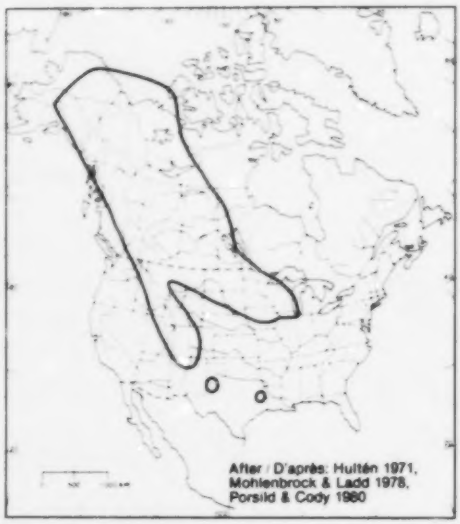
1983

RANUNCULACEAE

***Pulsatilla patens* (L.) P. Mill.**
(*Anemone patens* L.)

Pasque-flower, prairie-crocus
Pulsatille





HABITAT: Exposed slopes and dry prairies.

STATUS: Rare in Washington.

HABITAT: Pentes exposées et prairies xériques.

SITUATION: Rare dans l'Etat de Washington.

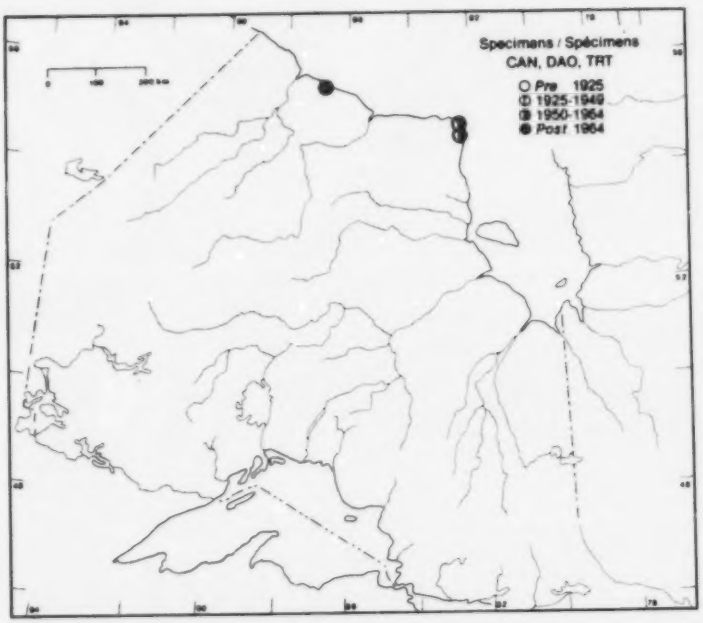
D.J. White

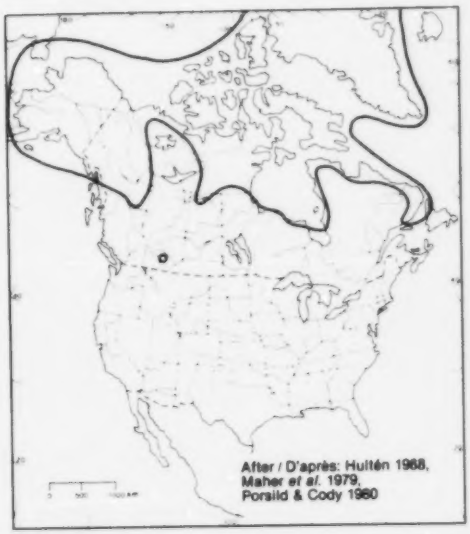
1983

RANUNCULACEAE

***Ranunculus hyperboreus* Rottb.**

Arctic buttercup
Renoncule





HABITAT: Wet mud and shallow tundra pools.

STATUS: Rare in British Columbia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

HABITAT: Boue et mares peu profondes de la toundra.

SITUATION: Rare en Colombie-Britannique, au Manitoba et en Saskatchewan.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Benson, L. 1948. A treatise on the North American ranunculi. American Midland Naturalist 40:1-261.

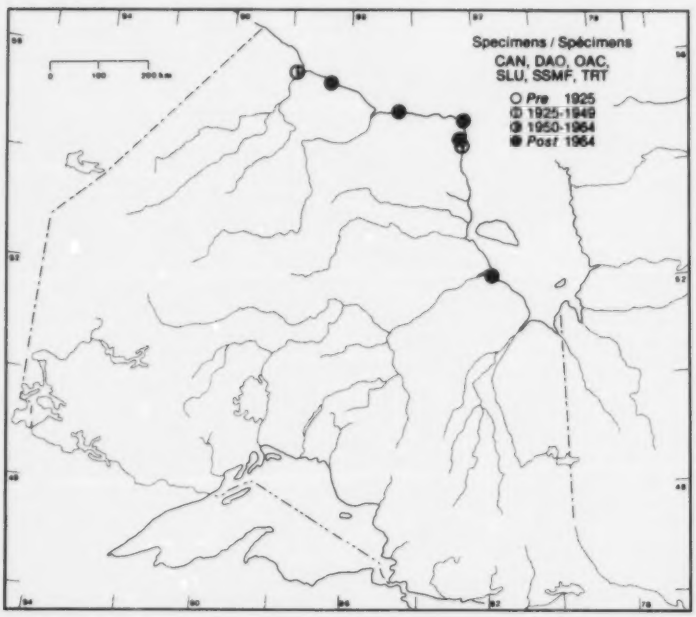
D.J. White & H.L. Dickson

1983

RANUNCULACEAE

***Ranunculus pallasii* Schlecht**

Buttercup
Renoncule



HABITAT: Fens, marshes, and lakeshore meadows.

STATUS: Rare in Manitoba, the continental Northwest Territories, and Quebec.

NOTES: The cold on-shore habitats of this species are very restricted in northern Ontario (J.L. Riley, pers. comm.).

HABITAT: Terrains marécageux, et prés bordure des lacs.

SITUATION: Rare au Manitoba et dans la partie continentale des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, et au Québec.

REMARQUES: Les milieux terrestres froids où croît cette espèce sont très restreints dans le nord de l'Ontario (J.L. Riley, pers. comm.).

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Benson, L. 1948. A treatise on the North American ranunculi. American Midland Naturalist 40:1-261.

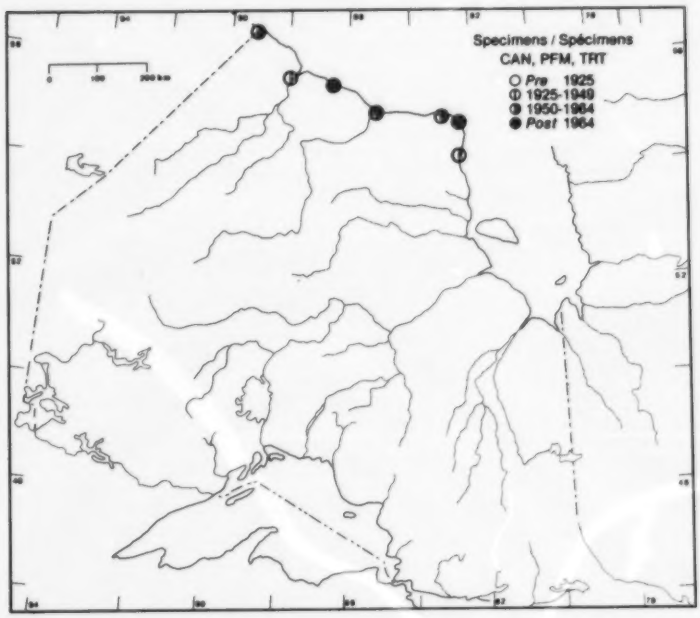
D.J. White & H.L. Dickson

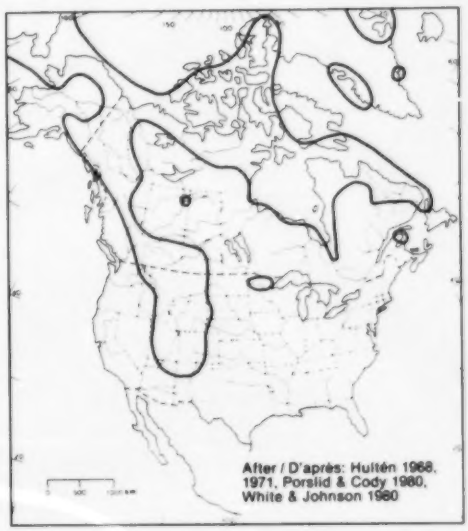
1983

RANUNCULACEAE

Ranunculus pedatifidus Sm. ex Rees ssp. *affinis* (R.Br.) Hult.

Northern buttercup
Renoncule





HABITAT: Moist tundra, shingle beaches, and brackish lagoons.

STATUS: Rare in British Columbia and Manitoba.

NOTES: The cold on-shore habitats of this species are very restricted in northern Ontario (J.L. Riley, pers. comm.).

HABITAT: Toundra humide, plages de galets et lagunes saumâtres.

SITUATION: Rare en Colombie-Britannique et au Manitoba.

REMARQUES: Les milieux terrestres froids où croît cette espèce sont très restreints dans le nord de l'Ontario (J.L. Riley, comm. pers.).

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Benson, L. 1948. A treatise on the North American ranunculi. American Midland Naturalist 40:1-261.

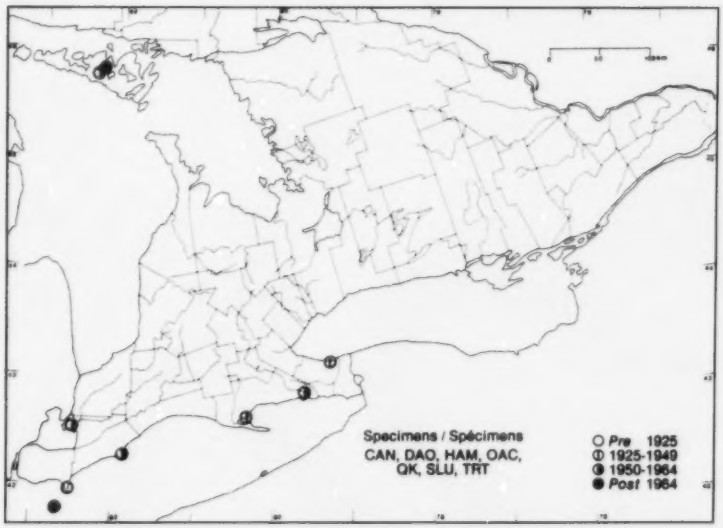
D.J. White & H.L. Dickson

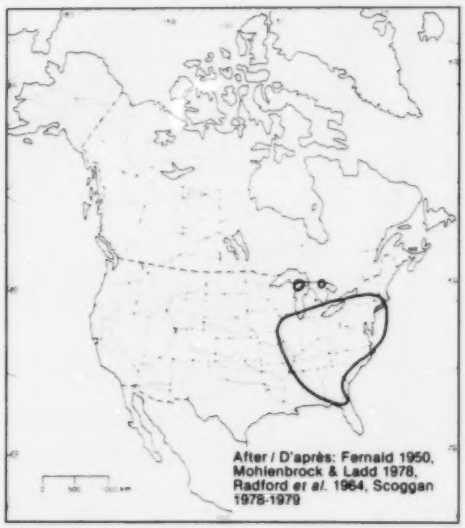
1983

RANUNCULACEAE

Thalictrum revolutum DC.

Wax-leaved meadow-rue
Pigamon





HABITAT: Rich alluvial woods, marsh edges, and mossy creek beds.

STATUS: Rare in Canada and threatened in Michigan.

NOTES: Restricted in Ontario primarily to the shores of the lower Great Lakes.

HABITAT: Terrains boisés riches en alluvions, bords des marécages et lits de ruisseaux moussus.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada et menacée au Michigan.

REMARQUES: En Ontario, la répartition du Pigamon est surtout restreinte aux rives des Grands Lacs inférieurs.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Boivin, B. 1944. American thalictra and their old world allies. Rhodora 46:337-377, 391-445, 453-487.

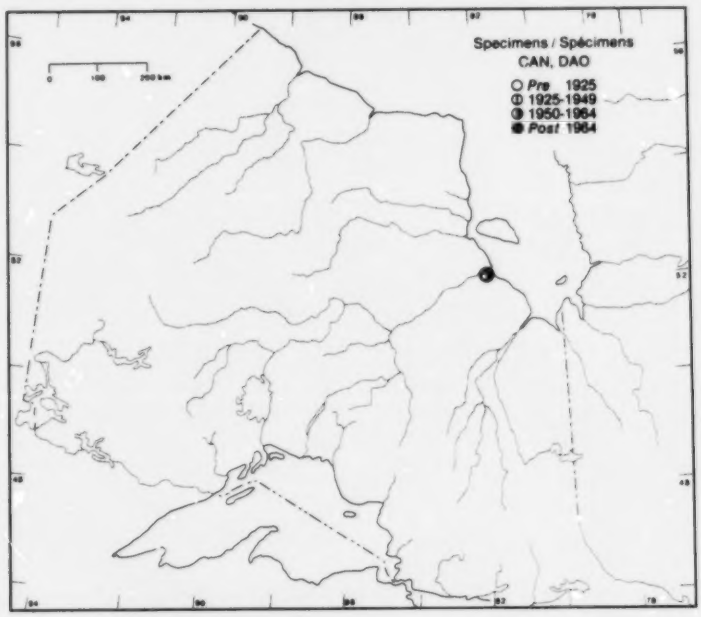
D.J. White & H.L. Dickson

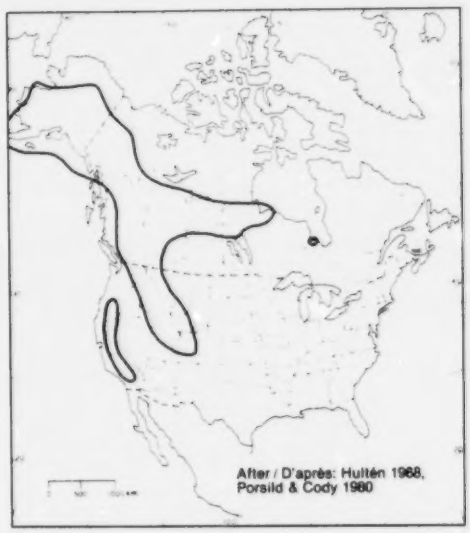
1983

RANUNCULACEAE

***Thalictrum sparsiflorum* Turcz. ex Fisch. & Mey.**
var. *richardsonii* (Gray) Boivin

Few-flowered meadow-rue
Pigamon





HABITAT: Streambanks, moist meadows, and damp thickets.

STATUS: Rare in the continental Northwest Territories.

HABITAT: Rives des cours d'eau, prés et fourrés humides.

SITUATION: Rare dans la partie continentale des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Boivin, B. 1944. American thalictra and their old world allies. Rhodora 46:337-377, 391-445, 453-487.

D.J. White

1983

Rare Species of Scrophulariaceae / Espèces rares de Scrophulariaceae

Agalinis gattingeri
A. skinneriana
Aureolaria virginica
Buchnera americana
Collinsia parviflora
C. verna
Conobea multifida = Leucospora multifida
Gerardia gattingeri = Agalinis gattingeri
G. skinneriana = Agalinis skinneriana
G. virginica = Aureolaria virginica
Leucospora multifida
Limosella aquatica
Linaria canadensis
Mimulus alatus
M. glabratus var. *fremontii*
Penstemon gracilis
Veronicastrum virginicum

Excluded Species of Scrophulariaceae / Espèces de Scrophulariaceae exclues

I/A — introduced/allogène, M/I — misidentified/identification erronée, S/S — subsumed/subsumé,
T/O — taxonomic problem/obscure, U/SI — unconfirmed/situation incertaine, W/R — widespread or common/répandue.

S/S *Agalinis tenuifolia* (Vahl) Raf. var. *parviflora* (Nutt.) Pennell = *A. tenuifolia* (Vahl) Raf.
W/R *Aureolaria flava* (L.) Farw.
W/R *A. pedicularia* (L.) Raf.
W/R *Bartsia alpina* L.
I/A *Castilleja miniata* Dougl. ex Hook.
W/R *C. raupii* Pennell
T/O *Euphrasia vinacea* Sell & Yeo
W/R *Gratiola aurea* Pursh
W/R *G. neglecta* Torr.
U/SI *G. virginiana* L.
U/SI *Lindernia anagallidea* (Michx.) Pennell
I/A *Mimulus moschatus* Dougl.
I/A *Orthocarpus luteus* Nutt.
W/R *Pedicularis flammea* L.
W/R *P. labradorica* Wirsing
W/R *P. lanceolata* Michx.
W/R *P. lapponica* L.
W/R *P. sudetica* Willd.
I/A *Penstemon pallidus* Small
M/I *P. laevigatus* (L.) Ait. (*P. digitalis* Nutt.)
S/S *Rhinanthus borealis* (Sterneck) Chabert = *R. minor* L.
W/R *Scrophularia marilandica* L.

Acknowledgements

We would like to acknowledge the help of John L. Riley, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, H. Loney Dickson, Canadian Wildlife Service, Edmonton, Anthony A. Reznicek, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, June Anzai, Ottawa, and Gordon R. Ringius, University of Waterloo.

Remerciements

Nous tenons à remercier John L. Riley, du Musée royal de l'Ontario à Toronto, H. Loney Dickson, du Service canadien de la Faune à Edmonton, A.A. Reznicek, de l'université du Michigan (Ann Arbor), June Anzai, d'Ottawa, et G.R. Ringius de l'université de Waterloo, de l'aide qu'ils nous ont fournie.

Contributors / Collaborateurs

George W. Argus, Judith M. Canne, Robert V. Maher, David J. White.

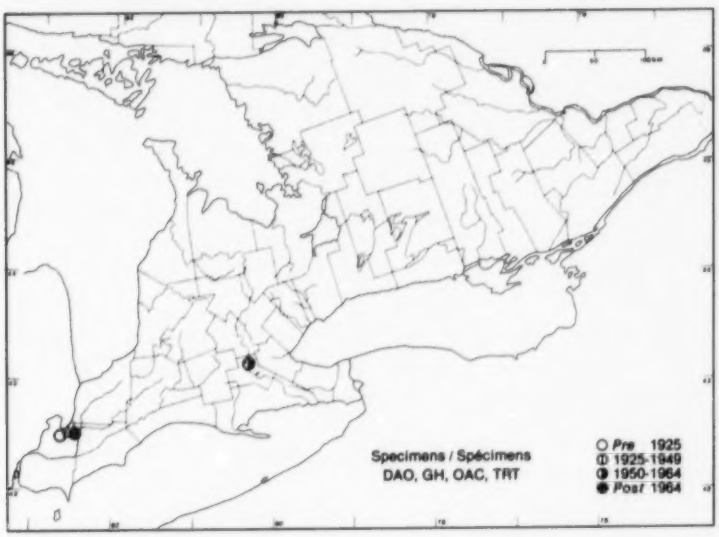
National Museum of Natural Sciences / Musée national des sciences naturelles

1983

SCROPHULARIACEAE

***Agalinis gattingeri* (Small) Small**
(*Gerardia gattingeri* Small)

Gattinger's agalinis
Gérardie



HABITAT: Meadows and dry, open ground.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in Indiana; threatened in Michigan and Wisconsin; rare in Minnesota.

NOTES: Not recorded from Squirrel Island since 1920, but a population was found on neighbouring Walpole Island in 1979.

HABITAT: Prés et terrains xériques ouverts.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction en Indiana; menacée au Michigan et au Wisconsin; rare au Minnesota.

REMARQUES: Cette espèce n'a pas été signalée dans l'île Squirrel depuis 1920, mais on en a trouvé une population à proximité, dans l'île Walpole, en 1979.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Pennell, F.W. 1935. The Scrophulariaceae of Eastern Temperate North America. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Monograph 1. 650 pp.

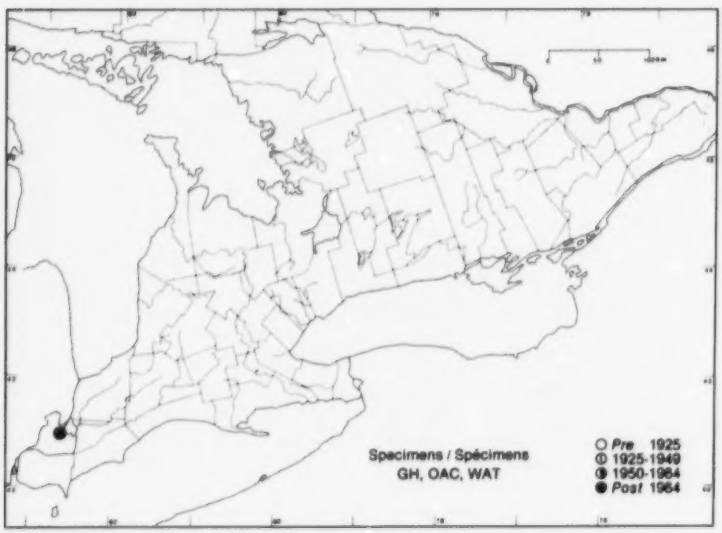
J.M. Canne, D.J. White, & R.V. Maher

1983

SCROPHULARIACEAE

***Agalinis skinneriana* (Wood) Britt.**
(*Gerardia skinneriana* Wood)

Skinner's agalinis
Gérardie



HABITAT: Prairies and dry, open ground.

STATUS: Rare in Canada and apparently throughout its range. Endangered in Indiana and Wisconsin.

NOTES: A small population was discovered on Squirrel Island in 1981.

HABITAT: Prairies et terrains xériques ouverts.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada et, semble-t-il, dans toute son aire de répartition. Menacée d'extinction en Indiana et au Wisconsin.

REMARQUES: Une petite population d'agalinis a été découverte dans l'île Squirrel en 1981.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Pennell, F.W. 1935. The Scrophulariaceae of Eastern Temperate North America. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Monograph 1. 650 pp.

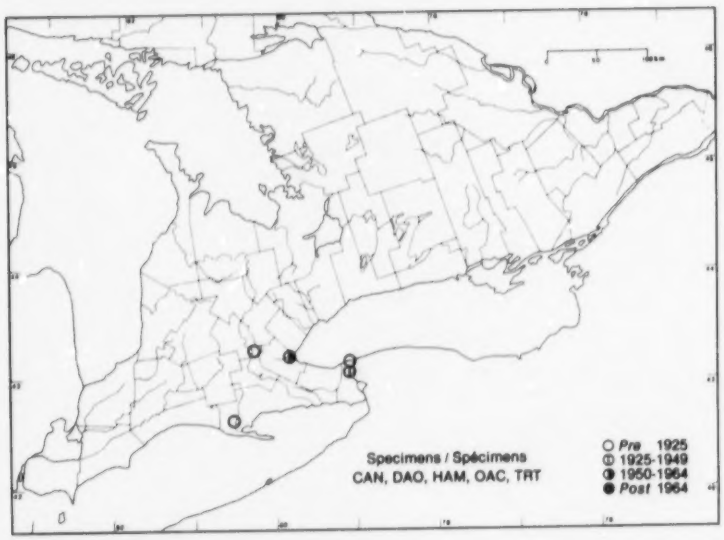
J.M. Canne, D.J. White, & R.V. Maher

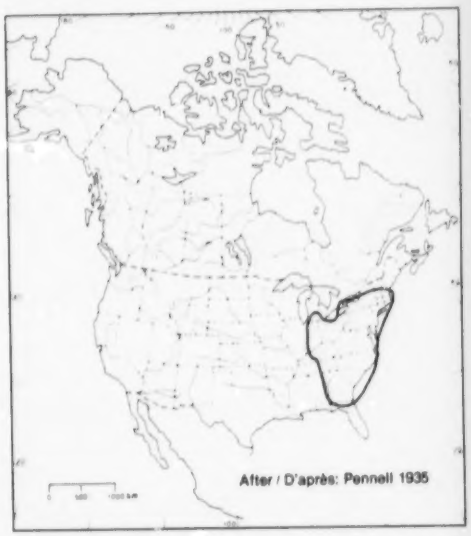
1983

SCROPHULARIACEAE

***Aureolaria virginica* (L.) Pennell**
(*Gerardia virginica* (L.) BSP.)

Downy false-foxglove
Gérardie





HABITAT: Dry, open, deciduous woods.

STATUS: Rare in Canada and New Hampshire.

NOTES: Collected only once in the province since 1945.

HABITAT: Bois de feuillus xériques et clairs.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada et au New Hampshire.

REMARQUES: Une seule cueillette en Ontario depuis 1945.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Pennell, F.W. 1935. The Scrophulariaceae of Eastern Temperate North America. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Monograph 1. 650 pp.

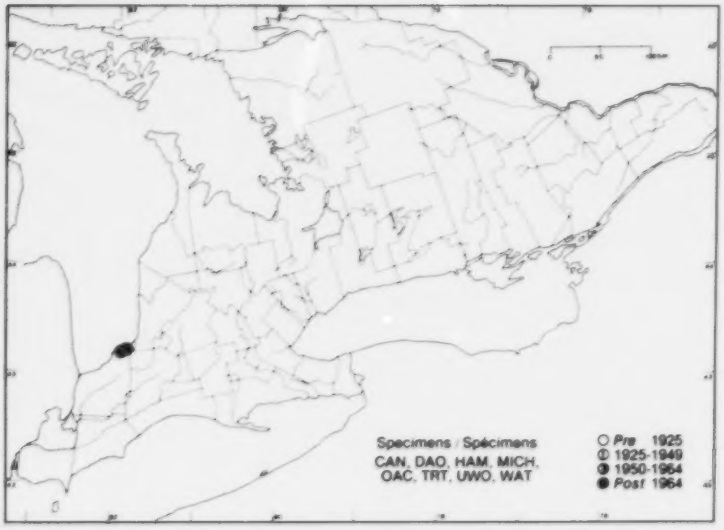
Soper, J.H. 1962. Some genera of restricted range in the Carolinian flora of Canada. Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute 34:3-56.

J.M. Canne, D.J. White, & R.V. Maher

1983

SCROPHULARIACEAE

***Buchnera americana* L.** — **Blue-hearts**



HABITAT: Wet dune slacks, moist sandy meadows, and damp, sandy soil between sparsely wooded sand dunes.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Extirpated in New Jersey; probably extirpated in Delaware, Michigan, and New York; endangered in Indiana and Ohio.

NOTES: This species seems to be declining throughout its range and nowhere is it abundant. Most of the populations in the northern part of its range, from Indiana to New Jersey, are extirpated. The Canadian populations in Lambton Co., Ontario, represent an important northern disjunct remnant of the species' former range. Two of the Ontario populations are in provincial parks where they are not, however, receiving adequate protection and two others are in an area where they are under threat from development. The main reason for the decline of the species in Ontario is the loss of habitat due to human disturbance, a threat that is not diminishing. The species is endangered in Canada and is a prime candidate for protection under the Ontario Endangered Species Act.

HABITAT: Couloirs interdunaires détrempés, prés sablonneux humides et sols sablonneux humides entre les dunes aux arbres clairsemés.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Déracinée du New Jersey; probablement déracinée du Delaware, du Michigan et de l'Etat de New York; menacée d'extinction en Indiana et en Ohio.

REMARQUES: Cette espèce semble être en régression dans toute l'étendue de son aire de répartition et n'est abondante nulle part. La plupart des populations de son aire septentrionale, de l'Indiana au New Jersey, sont déracinées. Les populations canadiennes du comté de Lambton (Ontario) sont d'importants vestiges isolés dans la partie septentrionale de l'ancienne aire de répartition de l'espèce. Deux des populations de l'Ontario se trouvent dans des parcs provinciaux où elles ne reçoivent cependant pas une protection suffisante et deux autres se trouvent dans une région où elles sont menacées par les activités d'aménagement. Le déclin de l'espèce en Ontario est surtout imputable au recul de son habitat causé par l'activité humaine, dont la menace demeure considérable. B. americana est menacée d'extinction au Canada et figure au premier rang des espèces qui réclament les mesures de protection prévues par la Loi sur la protection des espèces menacées d'extinction.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Pennell, F.W. 1935. The Scrophulariaceae of Eastern Temperate.North America. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Monograph 1. 650 pp.

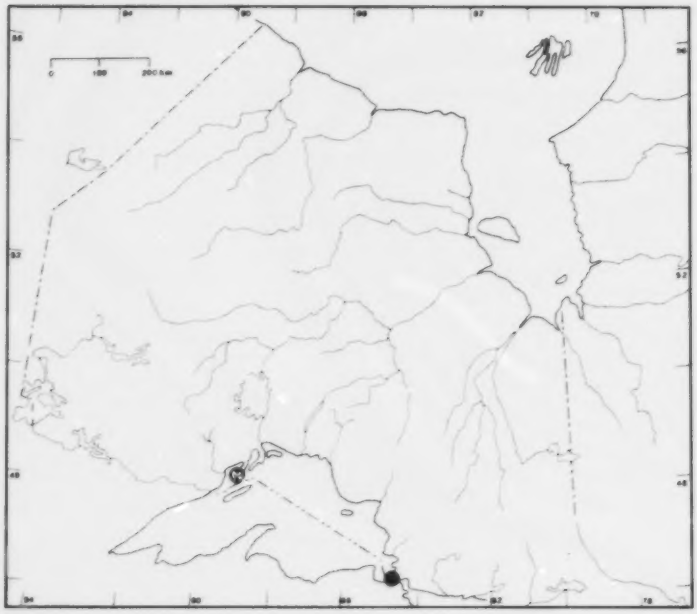
Soper, J.H. 1962. Some genera of restricted range in the Carolinian flora of Canada. Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute 34:3-56.

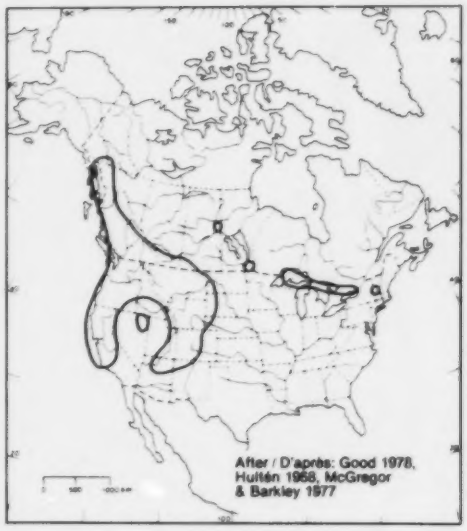
D.J. White, R.V. Maher, & G.W. Argus

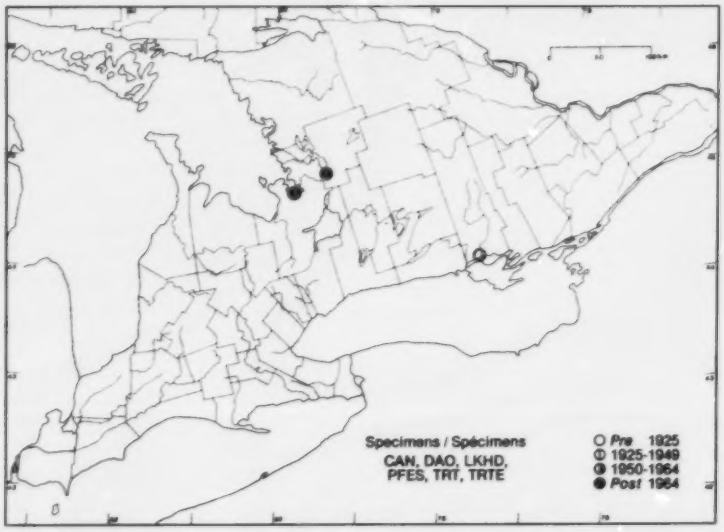
1983

***Collinsia parviflora* Dougl. ex Lindl.**

Small-flowered collinsia
Collinsie







HABITAT: Thin soil over acidic bedrock.

STATUS: Rare in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the Yukon. Threatened in Michigan and rare in Vermont.

HABITAT: Sol peu profond sur roche de fond acide.

SITUATION: Rare au Manitoba, en Saskatchewan et au Yukon. Menacée au Michigan et rare au Vermont.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Newsom, V.M. 1929. A revision of the genus *Collinsia* (Scrophulariaceae). Botanical Gazette 87:260-301.

Pennell, F.W. 1935. The Scrophulariaceae of Eastern Temperate North America. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Monograph 1. 650 pp.

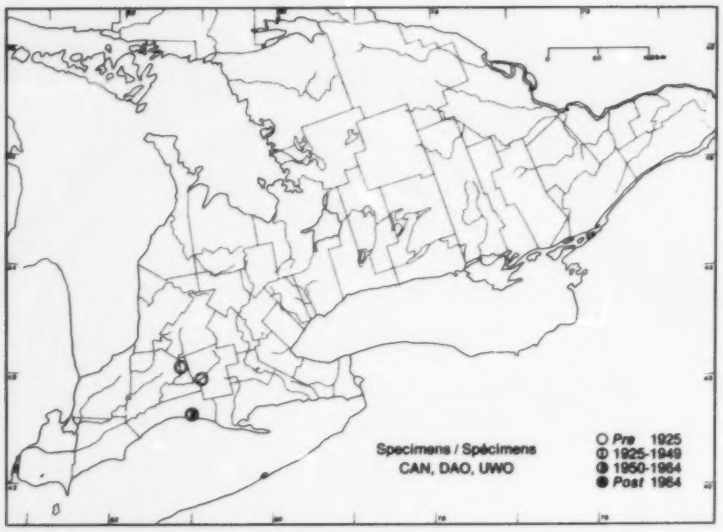
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

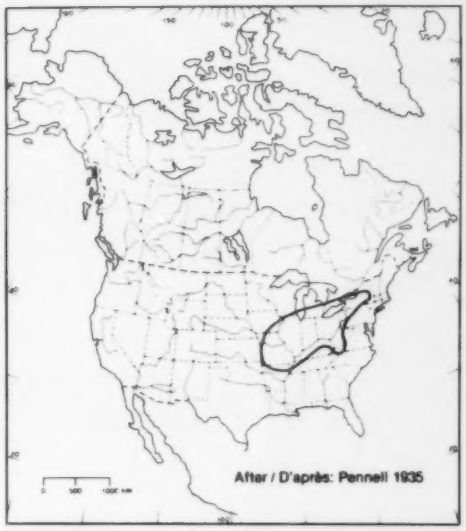
1983

SCROPHULARIACEAE

***Collinsia verna* Nutt.**

Blue-eyed Mary
Collinsie





HABITAT: Open woods.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in Tennessee; rare in Virginia and Wisconsin.

NOTES: Collected only once in the province since 1896, and now possibly extirpated.

HABITAT: Bois clairs.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction au Tennessee; rare en Virginie et au Wisconsin.

REMARQUES: Une seule cueillette dans la province depuis 1896; peut-être déracinée à l'heure actuelle.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Newsom, V.M. 1929. A revision of the genus *Collinsia* (Scrophulariaceae). Botanical Gazette 87:260-301.

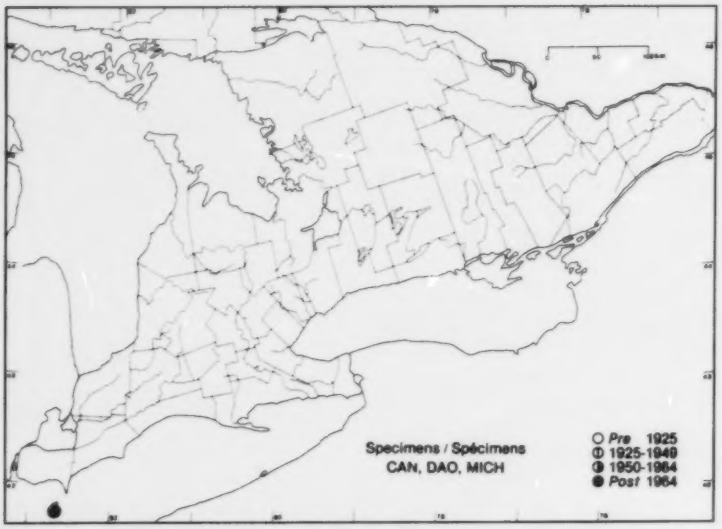
Pennell, F.W. 1935. The Scrophulariaceae of Eastern Temperate North America. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Monograph 1. 650 pp.

D.J. White & R.V. Maher

1983

SCROPHULARIACEAE

***Leucospora multifida* (Michx.) Nutt.**
(*Conobea multifida* (Michx.) Benth.)



HABITAT: Open grasslands, damp sand or gravel, and seams in limestone pavements.

STATUS: Rare in Canada and Virginia.

HABITAT: Steppes ouvertes, sable ou gravier humide et fissures de lapiés.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada et en Virginie.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Pennell, F.W. 1935. The Scrophulariaceae of Eastern Temperate North America. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Monograph 1. 650 pp.

Soper, J.H. 1962. Some genera of restricted range in the Carolinian flora of Canada. Transactions of the Royal Canadian Institute 34:3-56.

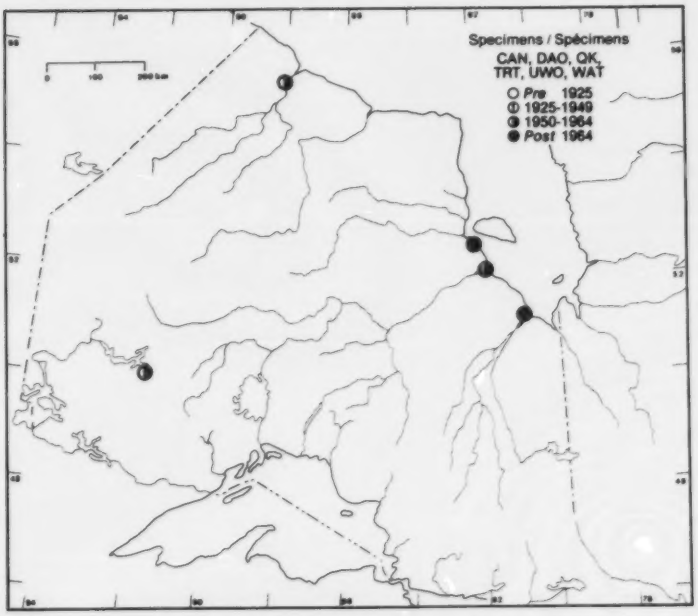
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

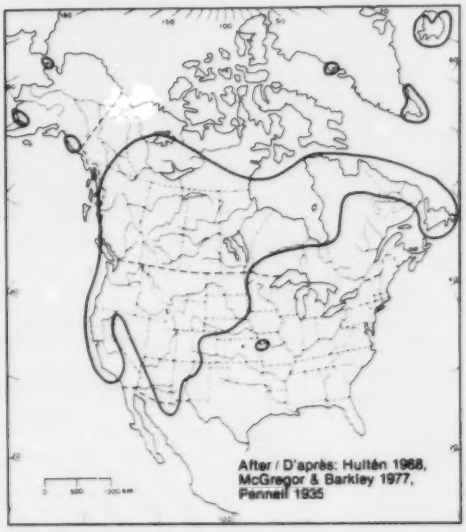
1983

SCROPHULARIACEAE

***Limosella aquatica* L.**

Mudwort, bastard plantain
Limoselle aquatique





HABITAT: Lagoons, sandy shores, and exposed clay flats.

STATUS: Rare in British Columbia, Newfoundland, and the continental Northwest Territories. Endangered in Missouri.

HABITAT: Lagunes, rives sablonneuses et bas-fonds d'argile exposés.

SITUATION: Rare en Colombie-Britannique, à Terre-Neuve et dans la partie continentale des Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Menacée d'extinction au Missouri.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Pennell, F.W. 1935. The Scrophulariaceae of Eastern Temperate North America. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Monograph 1. 650 pp.

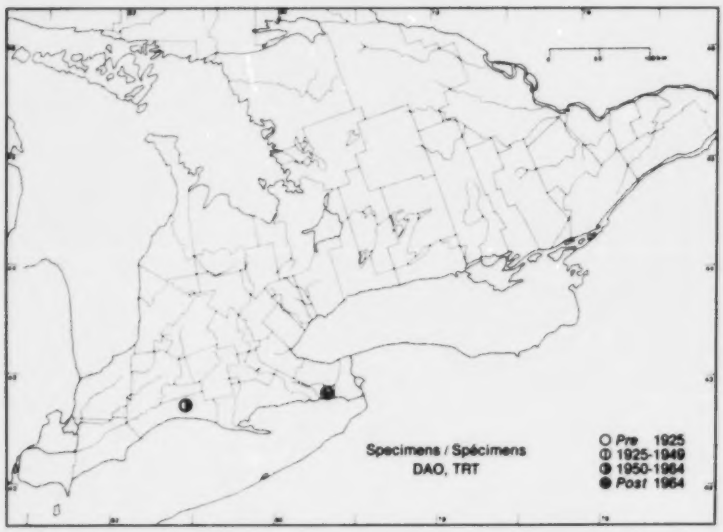
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

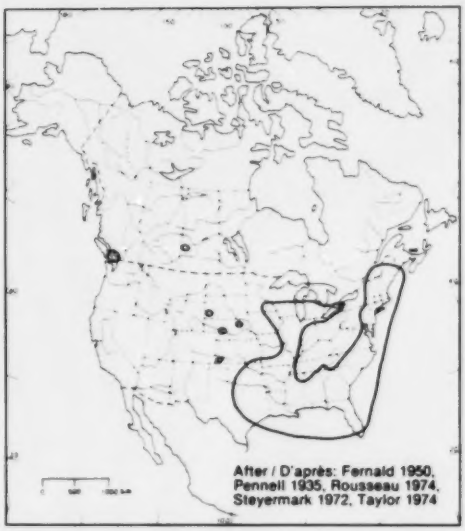
1983

SCROPHULARIACEAE

***Linaria canadensis* (L.) Dum.-Cours.**

Toadflax
Linaire du Canada





HABITAT: Disturbed peaty ground and cultivated fields; weedy.

STATUS: Rare in British Columbia and Quebec.

NOTES: Known in Ontario only on disturbed sites and therefore possibly an introduction.

HABITAT: Terrains tourbeux remués et champs cultivés; mauvaises herbes.

SITUATION: Rare en Colombie-Britannique et au Québec.

REMARQUES: Etant donné que les seuls spécimens signalés en Ontario ont été trouvés sur des terrains remués, il se peut que le linaire ait été introduit dans cette province.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Pennell, F.W. 1935. The Scrophulariaceae of Eastern Temperate North America. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Monograph 1. 650 pp.

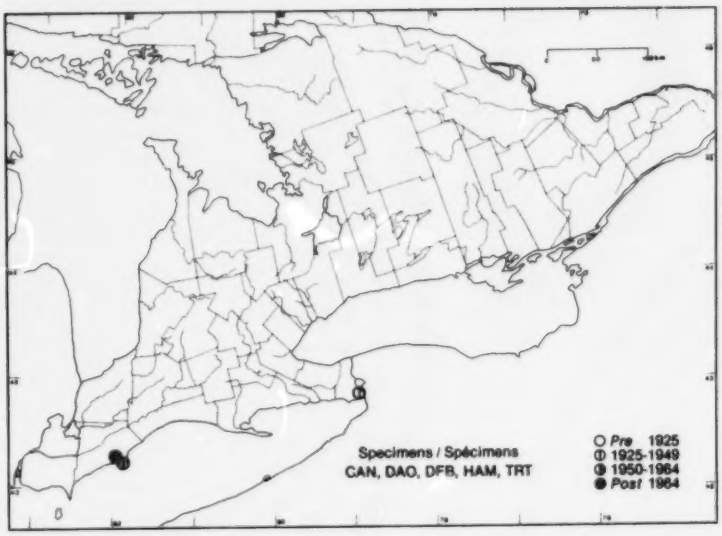
D.J. White & G.W. Argus

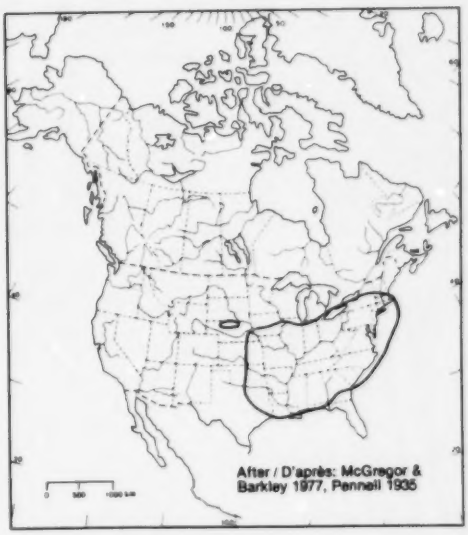
1983

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Mimulus alatus **Ait.**

Sharp-winged monkey-flower
Mimule





HABITAT: Wet deciduous woods and stream banks.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Threatened in Michigan; rare in Delaware and Massachusetts.

HABITAT: Bois de feuillus détrempés et rives des cours d'eau.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée au Michigan; rare au Delaware et au Massachusetts.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Grant, A. 1924. A monograph of the genus *Mimulus*. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 11:99-388.

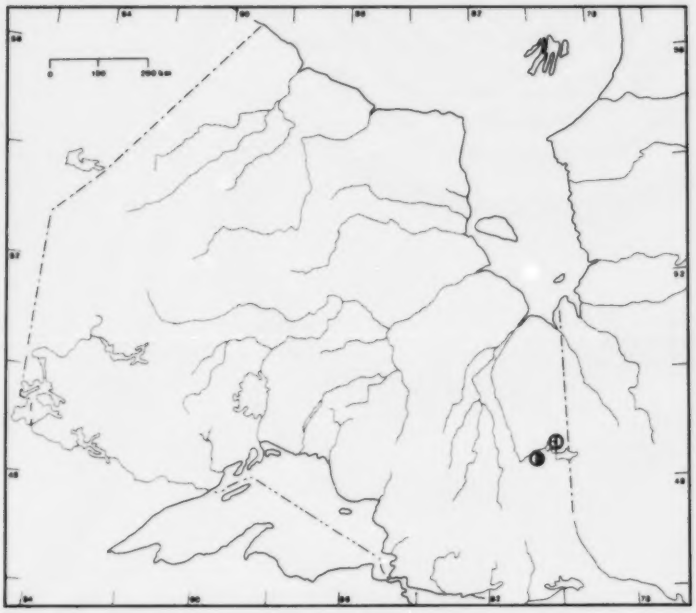
Pennell, F.W. 1935. The Scrophulariaceae of Eastern Temperate North America. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Monograph 1. 650 pp.

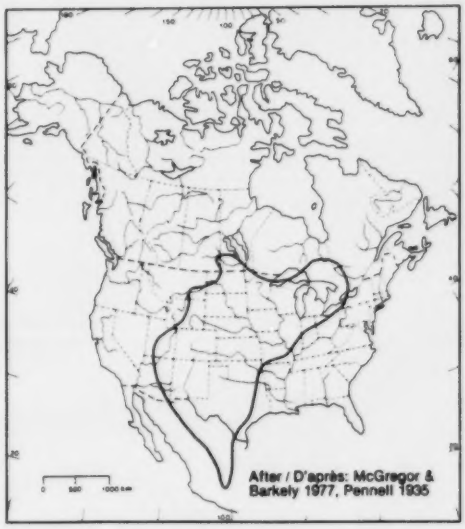
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

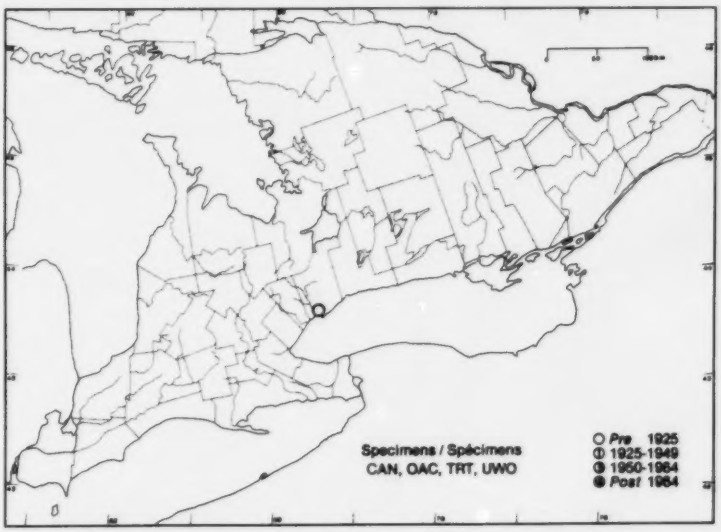
1983

***Mimulus glabratus* HBK. var. *fremontii* (Benth.) A.L. Grant**

Monkey-flower
Mimule







HABITAT: Springs, marshes, and sedge meadows.

STATUS: Rare in Canada. Endangered in Illinois and rare in Missouri.

HABITAT: Sources, marais et prés de carex.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada. Menacée d'extinction en Illinois et rare au Missouri.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Grant, A. 1924. A monograph of the genus *Mimulus*. Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 11:99-388.

Pennell, F.W. 1935. The Scrophulariaceae of Eastern Temperate North America. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Monograph 1. 650 pp.

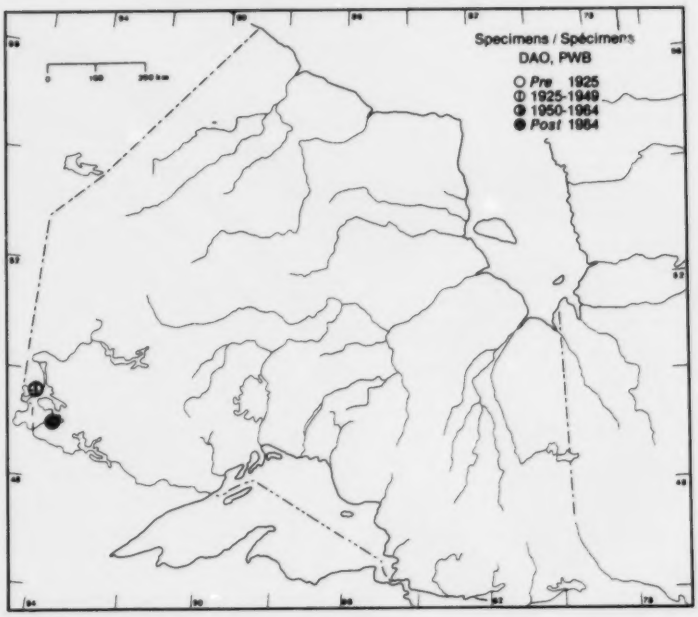
D.J. White & R.V. Maher

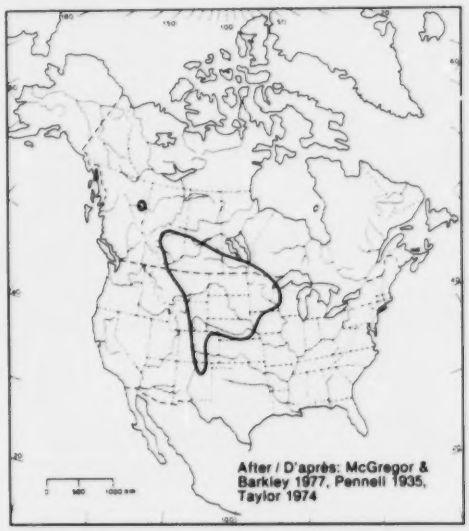
1983

SCROPHULARIACEAE

***Penstemon gracilis* Nutt.**

Slender beard-tongue
Penstémon





HABITAT: Dry open woods, prairies, and open rocky slopes.

STATUS: Rare in British Columbia and Minnesota.

NOTES: Collections from the Kingston region (unmapped) are probably plants that escaped from cultivation.

HABITAT: Bois clairs xériques, prairies et pentes rocailleuses ouvertes.

SITUATION: Rare en Colombie-Britannique et au Minnesota.

REMARQUES: Les spécimens cueillis dans la région de Kingston sont probablement issus de plantes cultivées.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Keck, D.D. 1945. Studies in *Penstemon* — VII: a cytotaxonomic account of the section Spermunculus. American Midland Naturalist 33:128-206.

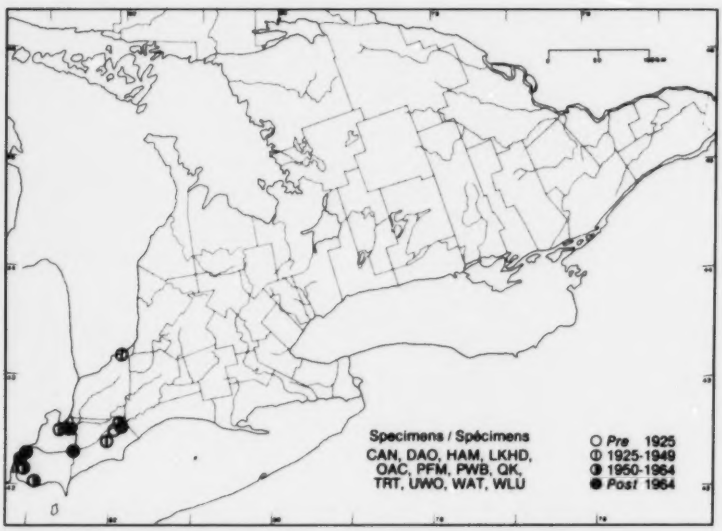
Pennell, F.W. 1935. The Scrophulariaceae of Eastern Temperate North America. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Monograph 1. 650 pp.

D.J. White & R.V. Maher

1983

SCROPHULARIACEAE

***Veronicastrum virginicum* (L.) Farw.** Culver's root



HABITAT: Damp prairies and meadows, and open, moist deciduous woods.

STATUS: Rare in Canada, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

NOTES: This showy plant is sometimes cultivated and occasionally escapes to roadside meadows and ditches, as, for example, in the Thunder Bay area.

HABITAT: Prairies et prés humides et bois de feuillus clairs et humides.

SITUATION: Rare au Canada, dans le Rhode Island et au Vermont.

REMARQUES: Cette plante voyante est parfois cultivée et s'échappe occasionnellement dans les prés et les fossés qui bordent les routes, comme par exemple dans la région de Thunder Bay.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Pennell, F.W. 1935. The Scrophulariaceae of Eastern Temperate North America. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Monograph 1. 650 pp.

D.J. White & R.V. Maher

1983

Rare Species of Xyridaceae / Espèces rares de Xyridaceae

Xyris caroliniana = X. difformis
X. difformis

Excluded Species of Xyridaceae / Espèces de Xyridaceae exclues

W/R — Widespread or common/répandue.

W/R *Xyris montana* Ries.

Contributors / Collaborateurs

Paul A. Keddy, Deborah L. Randall.

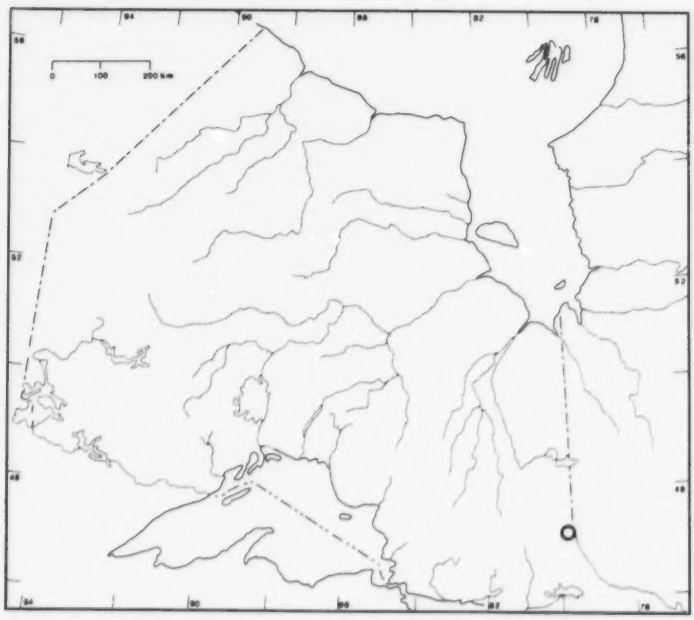
National Museum of Natural Sciences / Musée national des sciences naturelles

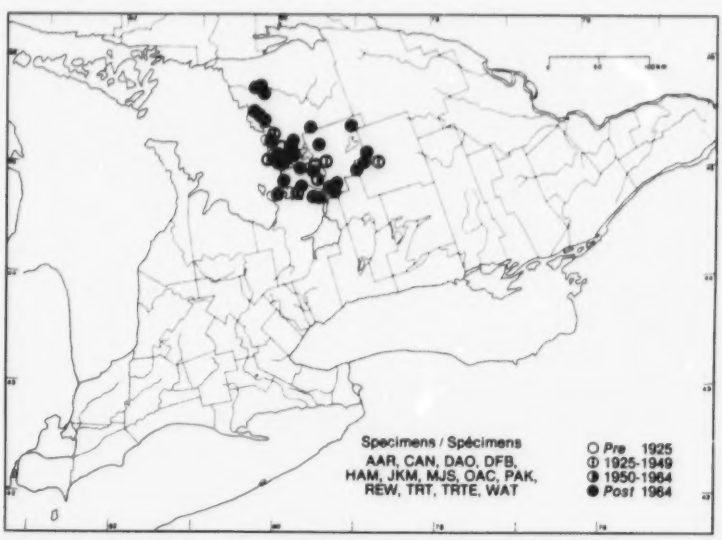
1983

XYRIDACEAE

***Xyris difformis* Chapman**
(X. caroliniana auct.)

Yellow-eyed grass
Xyris





HABITAT: Gravelly or sandy shorelines, moist open areas, bogs, and depressions.

STATUS: Endangered in Indiana and Ohio; rare in Virginia.

HABITAT: Rivages graveleux et sablonneux, terrains découverts humides, tourbières et dépressions.

SITUATION: Menacée d'extinction en Indiana et en Ohio, et rare en Virginie.

NOTES: This species occurs mainly in open shoreline habitats that are maintained by periodic flooding. This habitat may be eliminated by the stabilization of water levels by dams which allow shrubs to grow to the water's edge, or by cottage development. The northernmost record is based on an incomplete specimen collected "on Temagami" in 1905.

REMARQUES: Cette espèce croît surtout sur les rivages découverts qui sont soumis à des inondations périodiques. Ces habitats sont menacés par l'érection de barrages qui, en stabilisant les niveaux piézométriques, entraînent la croissance d'arbrisseaux sur le bord de l'eau, et par l'aménagement de zones de villégiature. La région la plus septentrionale où la xyris a été signalée est celle de Temagami, où un spécimen incomplet fut cueilli en 1905.

REFERENCES / SOURCES

Keddy, P.A. & A.A. Reznicek. 1982. The role of seed banks in the persistence of Ontario's Coastal Plain flora. American Journal of Botany 69:13-22.

Kral, R. 1966. *Xyris* (Xyridaceae) of the continental United States and Canada. Sida 2:171-260.

D.L. Randall & P.A. Keddy

1983